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BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

[CHAPTER CCLXVII.]

AN ACT making Appropriations for the Support of the Army for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

[CONTINUED.]

For the first of eight annual instalments of money in payment for lands, per third article of the treaty May tenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one hundred thousand dollars;

For the expenses of surveying the lands and setting apart the surplus as provided in the fifth article of the treaty May tenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, nine thousand nine hundred and forty-six dollars;

For payment for relinquishment of certain permanent and other annuities and satisfaction for losses, damages, and claims, per eleventh article of the treaty of May tenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, twenty-seven thousand dollars.

Kaskaskia and Peoria, and Wea and Pianskeshaw.—For the expenses of surveying the land as provided in the third and fourth articles of the treaty of May thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, five thousand three hundred dollars;

For payment of the first of three instalments in money of thirteen thousand dollars each, for purchase of former permanent annuities and relinquishment of claims and damages per sixth article of the treaty of May thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, thirteen thousand dollars;

For the first of five instalments for support of a blacksmith and assistant, per sixth article of the treaty thirtieth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, seven hundred and twenty dollars;

For the first of five instalments for the purchase of iron and steel, per sixth article of the treaty of thirtieth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two hundred and twenty dollars;

For the erection of a smith's shop, and purchase of tools therefor, per sixth article of the treaty of thirtieth of May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one hundred and twenty dollars.

Miamies.—For the expenses of surveying the lands as provided in the second article of the treaty June fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, seven thousand four hundred and fifty-two dollars;

For interest at the rate of five per centum on fifty thousand dollars for educational purposes, etc., per third article of the treaty of June fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand five hundred dollars;

Reappropriation: For payment of the valuation of improvements on lands ceded, as stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of eighteen hundred and thirty-four, and the seventh article of the treaty of eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, the amount having been carried to the surplus fund by warrant number ninety-four of treaty fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, per fourth article of the treaty June fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, eight thousand dollars and sixty-eight cents;

For the payment of the Miamies, residing on the ceded lands, of the first of six equal annual instalments for purchase of former prepetual and other annuities and relinquishment of claims, etc., per fourth article of the treaty June fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, thirty-one thousand seven hundred and thirty-nine dollars and eleven cents;

For payment in full to John Grigg and Sash-o-quash, as provided in the fourth article of said last mentioned treaty, nine thousand six hundred and eighty-nine dollars and twenty-two cents;

For payment of the claims of Miamies who live on the ceded lands, for damages and loss of stock and other property and for losses of improvements, etc., caused by their removal from Sugar Creek, per fourth article of the treaty of June fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, seven thousand seven hundred and seventy-five dollars and eighty-two cents;

For payment of the expenses incurred in negotiating the articles of May twelfth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, with the Menominee Indians, supplemental and amendatory to the treaty of October eighteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, nine hundred and fifty dollars;

For extra clerk-hire for the service of the Indian office, for one year, commencing on the first of August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, five thousand six hundred dollars;

For payment of the expenses of the delegates of the Creek nation of Indians now in this city, one thousand one hundred and ninety-nine dollars and fifty-five cents: *Provided*, That the following appropriations contained in the Indian appropriation act, passed at the present session, are hereby annulled and repealed;

For fulfilling treaties with the Shawnees: permanent provision for salt, sixty dollars; blacksmith and assistant, eight hundred and forty dollars; iron and steel, two hundred and twenty dollars;

For fulfilling treaties with the Plankeshaws, in permanent annuities, eight hundred dollars;

For fulfilling treaties with the Weas; permanent annuity, three thousand dollars.

For fulfilling treaties with the Miamies; money in lieu of laborers, two hundred and fifty dollars; agricultural implements, two hundred dollars;

For fulfilling treaties with the Delaware; permanent annuity, fourth article, treaty of August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, one thousand dollars; permanent annuity, third article of treaty of September, eighteen hundred and nine, five hundred dollars; permanent annuity, fifth article, treaty of October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, four thousand dollars; permanent annuity, article supplementary, &c., (eighteen hundred and twenty-nine) one thousand dollars; permanent provisions for blacksmith, October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, seven hundred and twenty dollars; permanent provisions for iron and steel for shop, October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, two hundred and twenty dollars;

For payment, as stipulated by the article dated June thirteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, supplementary to the treaty at Fort Gibson, of November twenty-third, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, to individuals of the Creek nation, for "claims for property and improvements abandoned or lost, in consequence of their emigration west of the Mississippi," to be distributed, under the direction of the chiefs and the agent of the United States for the Creeks, in the proportion as set forth and determined in the schedule referred to in the second article of the said treaty of November twenty-third, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, appropriation of seventeen thousand five hundred dollars, for interest thereon contained in the Indian appropriation act, passed at the present session, be, and the same is hereby repealed;

For completing the Mendota and Big Sioux River road, in accordance with the estimates of the Secretary of War, twenty-five thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the amount which it may be found necessary to pay under the act of twenty-seventh March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, to the widows and orphans of the United States troops, who perished by the recent disaster to the steamship San Francisco, be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the act approved September twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, entitled "An act granting bounty land to certain officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States," the act approved March twenty-second, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, entitled, "An act to make land warrants assignable and for other purposes," and the act approved February third, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, entitled, "An act to continue half pay to certain widows and orphans," shall not be so construed as to deprive any widow from the benefits therein granted for the services of her husband, though she may have married again: *Provided however*, That the applicant is a widow at the time of making the claim: *Provided*, Such party shall not receive pension during coveture.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to receive and cause to be placed on the files of his department, such additional muster-rolls of the battalion of volunteers command by Lt. Col. J. C. Fremont, in California, duly authenticated by the proper officers, as have not heretofore been received and filed, and to cause such corrections of the muster rolls to be made in regard to the periods of enlistment and terms of service, and the omission of names of the members of said battalion, as upon satisfactory proof, he may deem right and proper, and as far as practicable to correspond with the payrolls of Major P. B. Reading, paymaster of said battalion, with respect to the period of service, so that all who served in the military service of the United States in California during the late war with Mexico, whether under the command of naval or military officers, may be entitled to all the benefits of all the acts of Congress, providing for the enrolment of volunteers in the Mexican war: *Provided*, that no payment shall be made in consequence of this section, beyond the sum heretofore appropriated.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the joint resolution entitled "A resolution explanatory of the act appropriating money for the removal of the raft of Red River," approved January seventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, be and is hereby repealed, and that the Secretary of the Department of War be authorized to expend the appropriation in reference to the Red River raft, in such purposes as he may approve, having in view the improvement of the navigation of Red River, in and around the said raft.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That in the event that the Secretary of War shall deem it inconsistent with the interests of the military service to furnish a sufficient portion of the military buildings at Fort Leavenworth for the use of the territoral government of Kansas, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars shall be, and in that contingency hereby is appropriated for the erection of public buildings for the use of the legislature of the Territory of Kansas, to be expended under the directions of the governor of said Territory.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the sums appropriated by the *the* act of March third, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, for the removal and subsistence of the Menomonees, and for the establishment of a manual labor school, &c., for them, and now remaining in the treasury, together with the sums for pay of a miller heretofore appropriated, be paid to or expended for the benefit of said Menomonee Indians, according to the stipulations of said supplementary and amendatory articles.

SEC. 2. [8.] *And be it further enacted*, That of the appropriation of fifty thousand dollars "for continuing the topographical and hydrographical survey of the Delta of the Mississippi, with such investigations as may lead to determine the most practicable plan for securing it from inundation," approved August thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, the sum of five thousand dollars may be applied, under the special direction of the Secretary of War, to the payment of any expenses connected with said survey and investigations, incurred prior to the first of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two.

SEC. 3. [9.] *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to examine into and ascertain the amount of expenses incurred and now actually paid, by the State of California, in the suppression of Indian hostilities within the said State, prior to the first of January, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and the amount of such expenses, when so ascertained, be paid into the treasury of said State: *Provided*, That the sum so paid shall not exceed in amount the sum of nine hundred and twenty-four thousand two hundred and fifty-nine dollars and sixty-five cents; which amount is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, August 5, 1854.

Bards of the Bible.

The Bible is a mass of beautiful figures. its words and its thoughts are alike poetical; it has gathered around its central truths, all natural beauty and interest; it is a temple with one altar and one God, but illuminated by a thousand varied lights, and studded with a thousand ornaments. It has substantially, but one declaration to make, but it utters it in the voices of the creation. Shining forth from the excellent glory, its light has been reflected on a myriad of intervening objects, till it has become at length attempered for our earthly vision. It now beams upon us at once from the heart of man, and from the contenance of nature. It has arrayed itself in the charms of fiction. It has gathered new beauty from the works of creation, and new warmth and new power from the very passion of clay. It has pressed into its service the animals of the forest, the flowers of the field, the stars of heaven,—all the elements of nature. The lion spurning the sands of the desert, the wild roe leaping over the mountains, the lamb lead in silence to the slaughter, the goat speeding to the wilderness, the rose blossoming in Sharon, the lilly drooping in the valley, the apple tree bowing under its fruit, the great rock shadowing a weary land, the river gladdening a dry place, the moon and the morning star, Carmel by the sea, and Tabor in the mountains, the dew from the womb of the morning, the rain upon the mown grass, the rainbow encompassing a dark place, the light God's shadow, the thunder His voice, the wind and the earthquake His footsteps,—all such varied objects are made as if naturally designed from their creation to represent Him to whom the Book and all its emblems point. Thus the spirit of the book has ransacked creation to lay its treasures on Jehovah's altar, united the innumerable rays of a far streaming glory on the little hill of Calvary, and woven a garland for the bleeding brow of Emmanuel, the flowers of which have been culled from the garden of a universe.

"The power of the Bible over man has been long and obstinately resisted; but resisted in vain. For ages has this artless, loosely piled little Book been exposed to the fire of the keenest investigations, a fire meanwhile which has consumed contemptuously the mythology of the Iliad, the husbandry of the Georgics, the historical truth of Livy, the Fabels of the Shaster, the Talmud and the Koran, the artistic merit of many a popular poem, the authority of many a work of philosophy and science. And yet there the Bible lies unhurt, untouched, with not one of its pages singed, with not even the smell of fire having passed upon it. Many an attempt has been made to scare away this Fiery Pillar of our wanderings, to prove it a mere natural product of the wilderness; but still night after night rises, like one of the sure and ever shining stars in the vanguard of the great march of man, the old column gliding slow, but guiding certainly to future lands of promise, both in the life that is, and that which cometh hereafter.

'While other books are planets shining with reflected radiance, this Book, like the sun, shines with ancient and unborrowed rays.

"Other books, after shining their little season, may perish in flames fiercer than those which destroyed the Alexandrian library, this must in essence remain fine as gold, but inconsumable as asbestos in the general conflagration."

Are You Cossack or Turk?

"Who are the Americans for?—The Russians or the allies?" asks the New York Courier and Enquirer. The Courier well observes that a great change has taken place in the American mind since the commencement of the Russo-Turkish war. At first it was viewed as simply a war between Russia and Turkey—a contest between strength and weakness, and sympathy for weak Turkey pervaded the American heart. The protection which Turkey extended a few years since to Hungarian refugees and exiles, and her undisguised approbation of the course pursued by Commander Ingraham in the Koszta affair, tended to stimulate and vitalize that sympathy, which had sprung up spontaneously in the American heart towards her on account of her supposed weakness.

But events have occurred to bring about a great change. American sympathy has been diverted from its first channel, to Russia. This is not owing to any hostile demonstrations or manifestations on the part of Turkey towards us. Our relations with her are as amicable as they have ever been. Our feelings towards her, as an individual nation, are unchanged.—But new and controlling European powers have allied themselves with her and taken into their ambitious hands the conduct of the war. These powers, England and France, were impelled by no generous impulses, no humane motives to espouse the cause of the Turk. They were influenced by national interests and selfish views. More than this, these two nations—and England more especially—are jealous of our growth. Finding Turkey in such company, it was natural that the first glow of American sympathy should experience a chill. But other things of a more specific and definite character have occurred to render us sensitive to the Anglo-French alliance. Their joint efforts to hinder the acquisition of Cuba by seeking to entrap us into the Tripartite treaty; the constant declarations of British journals, that we will not be permitted to effect that acquisition; the jealous espionage pursued by her rulers towards all our movements, and the hints thrown out, since the commencement of the European war, that the formidable alliance now existing against Russia, may at any moment be turned to this continent to settle the balance of power and to check American ambition—these things have had much effect in producing the change of feeling to which we allude.

Nor are these all. The bombardment of Greytown, the only recourse left us to redress unattoned outrages, elicited in a distinct form further manifestations of English jealousy and English hostility. Scarcely has the story of Greytown died upon the ear before we hear of the inhospitable treatment of our Ambassador to Spain, in the confines of France—a nation against which we would not willingly speak harshly, because we owe that nation much for assistance in our hour of need. Close on the heels of the French discourtesy to our Ambasssador, comes the intelligence that the English Consul at Honolulu has officiously intermeddled in negotiations supposed to be going on for the annexation of the Hawaiian group of islands to the North American confederacy. This Consul's conduct is not only officious, but offensive—offensive both to the Government of that sovereign country, and to our own. In his elaborate speech before the King, Chiefs, and Privy Council he declares that the treaty with England, and the joint declaration of England and France of the 28th November, 1843, settle the question, that the character of the Hawaiian Government cannot be changed, as if treaties of peace and commerce enslaved the nation making them, and as if the "joint declaration of England and France" had such marvellous efficacy as to modify the powers of a sovereign nation. These arguments are alike offensive and stupid. The Consul's remarks in regard to this country are even more offensive. He is represented as saying to the King:

"That the effect of annexation would be to make slaves of the natives; that slavery is recognized by the Constitution of the United States, and that all persons of dark color are liable to be sold into slavery; that natives of their color could not enjoy citizenship in the United States, and that no treaty provisions to that effect would be recognized by the American people. That there is no distinction in rank in the United States—no titles of nobility—and that the king and chiefs would lose their rank and position and be despised on account of their color. That the institutions of the United States were demoralizing and corrupting, and destroyed the amenities of social life. That there was no real security to person and property there."

We may also mention, in passing, that a late arrival brings the news that the Pacific squadron of England has been ordered to Honolulu, which cannot but be regarded with suspicion.

Now these things we only recur to for the purpose of showing that it is the most natural thing in the world that the sympathies of Americans should be directed to Russia. It is plain and palpable that the mailed hand of the alliance is beginning to point towards us. English officials are too well drilled and disciplined to act without instructions from their superiors, except in emergencies when instructions are unattainable.

But we desire to be understood. When we speak of American sympathy in behalf of Russia, we mean the abstract sentiment—we mean good wishes and a hearty God speed. Far be it from us to advocate a hostile attitude towards the allies. We are at peace with all the belligerent powers, and we would scrupulously observe that relation. So long as the alliance confines itself to Europe, we have nothing to do with it. But the moment it seeks to extend itself to this continent and to enforce its ideas of the balance of power against us, that moment would we throw away all ceremony and tell Europe to her teeth that we will brook no insolence and submit to no encroachment.—*Washington Sentinel.*

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow citizens of the Senate and of the House of Representatives:

The past has been an eventful year, and will be hereafter referred to as a marked epoch in the history of the world. While we have been happily preserved from the calamities of war, our domestic prosperity has not been entirely uninterrupted. The crops, in portions of the country, have been nearly cut off. Disease has prevailed to a greater extent than usual, and the sacrifice of human life, through casualties by sea and land, is without a parallel. But the pestilence has swept by, and restored salubrity invites the absent to their homes, and the return of business to its ordinary channels. If the earth has rewarded the labor of the husbandman less bountifully than in preceding seasons, it has left him with abundance for domestic wants, and a large surplus for exportation. In the present, therefore, as in the past, we find ample grounds for reverent thankfulness to the God of Grace and Providence, for His protecting care and merciful dealings with us as a people.

Although our attention has been arrested by painful interest in passing events, yet our country feels no more than the slight vibrations of the convulsions, which have shaken Europe. As individuals, we cannot repress sympathy with human suffering, nor regret for the causes which produce it. As a nation, we are reminded, that whatever interrupts the peace, or checks the prosperity of any part of Christendom, tends, more or less, to involve our own. The condition of States is not unlike that of individuals. They are mutually dependent upon each other. Amicable relations between them, and reciprocal good will, are essential for the promotion of whatever is desirable in their moral, social, and political condition. Hence, it has been my earnest endeavor to maintain peace and friendly intercourse with all nations.

The wise theory of this government, so early adopted and steadily pursued, of avoiding all entangling alliances, has hitherto exempted it from many complications, in which it would otherwise have become involved.—Notwithstanding this our clearly defined and well sustained course of action, and our geographical position so remote from Europe, increasing disposition has been manifested, by some of its governments, to supervise, and, in certain respects, to direct, our foreign policy. In plans for adjusting the balance of power among themselves, they have assumed to take us into account, and would constrain us to conform our conduct to their views.—One or another of the powers of Europe has, from time to time, undertaken to enforce arbitrary regulations, contrary in many respects to established principles of international law. That law, the United States have, in their foreign intercourse, uniformly respected and observed, and they cannot recognize any such interpolations therein, as the temporary interests of others may suggest. They do not admit, that the sovereigns of one continent, or of a particular community of states, can legislate for all others.

Leaving the trans-atlantic nations to adjust their political system, in the way they may think best for their common welfare, the independent powers of this continent may well assert the right to be exempt from all annoying interference on their part. Systematic abstinence from intimate political connexion with distant foreign nations does not conflict with giving the widest range to our foreign commerce. This distinction, so clearly marked in history, seems to have been overlooked, or disregarded, by some leading foreign states. Our refusal to be brought within, and subjected to, their peculiar system, has, I fear, created a jealous distrust of our conduct, and induced, on their part, occasional acts of disturbing effect upon our foreign relations. Our present attitude and past course give assurances, which should not be questioned, that our purposes are not aggressive, nor threatening to the safety and welfare of other nations.—Our military establishment, in time of peace, is adapted to maintain exterior defences, and to preserve order among the aboriginal tribes within the limits of the Union. Our naval force is intended only for the protection of our citizens abroad, and of our commerce, diffused, as it is, over all the seas of the globe. The government of the United States, being essentially pacific in policy, stands prepared to repel invasion by the voluntary service of a patriotic people, and provides no permanent means of foreign aggression. These considerations should allay all apprehension, that we are disposed to encroach on the rights, or endanger the security of other States.

Some European powers have regarded, with disquieting concern, the territorial expansion of the United States. This rapid growth has resulted from the legitimate exercise of sovereign rights, belonging alike to all nations, and by many liberally exercised. Under such circumstances, it could hardly have been expected that those among them, which have, within a comparatively recent period, subdued and absorbed ancient kingdoms, planted their standards on every continent, and now possess, or claim the control of, the islands of every ocean as their appropriate domain, would look with unfriendly sentiments upon the acquisitions of this country, in every instance honorably obtained, or would feel themselves justified in imputing our advancement to a spirit of aggression or to a passion for political predominance.

Our foreign commerce has reached a magnitude and extent nearly equal to that of the first maratime power of the earth, and exceeding that of any other. Over this great interest, in which not only our merchants, but all classes of citizens are at least indirectly, concerned, it is the duty of the executive and legislative branches of the government to exercise a careful supervision, and adopt proper measures for its protection. The policy which I have had in view, in regard to this interest, embraces its future as well as its present security.

Long experience has shown that, in general, when the principal powers of Europe are engaged in war, the rights of neutral nations are endangered. This consideration led, in the progress of the war of our independence, to the formation of the celebrated confederacy, of armed neutrality, a primary object of which was, to assert the doctrine, that free ships make free goods, except in the case of articles contraband of war; a doctrine which, from the very commencement of our national being, has been a cherished idea of the statesmen of the country. At one period or another, every maritime power has, by some solemn treaty stipulation, recognized that principle; and it might have been hoped that it would come to be universally received and respected as a rule of international law. But the refusal of one power prevented this, and in the next great war which ensued, that of the French revolution, it failed to be respected among the belligerant states of Europe. Notwithstanding this, the principle is generally admitted to be a sound and salutary one; so much so, that, at the commencement of the existing war in Europe, Great Britain and France announced their purpose to observe it for the present; not, however, as a recognised international right, but as a mere concession for the time being. The co-operation, however, of these two powerful maritime nations in the interest of neutral rights, appeared to me to afford an occasion, inviting and justifying, on the part of the United States, a renewed effort to make the doctrine in question a principle of international law, by means of special conventions between the several powers of Europe and America. Accordingly, a proposition, embracing not only the rule, that free ships make free goods, except contraband articles, but also the less contested one, that neutral property, other than contraband, though on board enemy's ships, shall be exempt from confiscation, has been submitted by this government to those of Europe and America.

Russia acted promptly in this matter, and a convention was concluded, between that country and the United States, providing for the observance of the principles announced, not only as between themselves, but also as between them and all other nations, which shall enter into like stipulations. None of the other powers have as yet taken final action on the subject. I am not aware, however, that any objection to the proposed stipulation has been made; but, on the contrary, they are acknowledged to be essential to the security of neutral commerce; and the only apparent obstacle to their general adoption is in the possibility that it may be encumbered by inadmissible conditions.

The King of the Two Sicilies has expressed to our minister at Naples his readiness to concur in our proposition relative to neutral rights, and to enter into a convention on that subject.

The King of Prussia entirely approves of the project of a treaty to the same effect, submitted to him, but proposes an additional article providing for the renunciation of privateering. Such an article, for most obvious reasons, is much desired by nations having naval establishments, large in proportion to their foreign commerce. If it were adopted as an international rule, the commerce of a nation having comparatively a small naval force, would be very much at the mercy of its enemy, in case of war with a power of decided naval superiority. The bare statement of the condition in which the United States would be placed, after having surrendered the right to resort to privateers, in the event of a war with a belligerent of naval supremacy, will show that this government could never listen to such a proposition.—The navy of the first maritime power in Europe is at least ten times as large as that of the United States. The foreign commerce of the two countries is nearly equal, and about equally exposed to hostile depredations. In war between that power and the United States, without resort on our part to our mercantile marine, the means of our enemy to inflict injury upon our commerce would be tenfold greater than ours to retaliate. We could not extricate our country, from this unequal condition, with such an enemy, unless we at once departed from our present peaceful policy, and became a great naval power. Nor would this country be better situated, in war with one of the secondary naval powers. Though the naval disparity would be less, the greater extent, and more exposed condition of our wide spread commerce, would give any of them a like advantage over us.

The proposition to enter into engagements to forego resort to privateers, in case this country should be forced into war with a great naval power, is not entitled to more favorable consideration than would be a proposition to agree not to accept the services of volunteers for operations on land. When the honor or the rights of our country require it to assume a hostile attitude, it confidently relies upon the patriotism of its citizens, not ordinary devoted to the military profession, to augment the army and the navy, so as to make them fully adequate to the emergency which calls them into action.—The proposal to surrender the right to employ privateers is professedly founded upon the principle, that private property of unoffending non-combatants, though enemies, should be exempt from the ravages of war; but the proposed surrender goes but little way in carrying out that principle, which equally requires that such private property should not be seized or molested by national ships of war. Should the leading powers of Europe concur in proposing, as a rule of international law, to exempt private property, upon the ocean, from seizure by public armed cruisers, as well as by privateers, the United States will readily meet them upon that broad ground.

Since the adjournment of Congress, the ratifications of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, relative to coast fisheries, and to reciprocal trade with the British North American provinces, have been exchanged, and some of its anticipated advantages are already enjoyed by us, although its full execution was to abide certain acts of legislation not yet fully performed. So soon as it was ratified, Great Britain opened to our commerce the free navigation of the river St. Lawrence, and to our fishermen unmolested access to the shores and bays, from which they had been previously excluded, on the coast of her North American provinces; in return for which, she asked for the introduction, free of duty, into the ports of the United States, of the fish caught on the same coast by British fishermen. This being the compensation, stipulated in the treaty, for privileges of the highest importance and value to the United States, which were thus voluntarily yielded before it became effective, the request seemed to me to be a reasonable one; but it could not be acceded to, from want of authority to suspend our laws imposing duties on all foreign fish. In the meantime, the Treasury Department issued regulation, for ascertaining the duties paid or secured by bonds on fish caught on the coasts of the British provinces, and brought to our markets by British subjects, after the fishing-grounds had been made fully accessible to the citizens of the United States. I recommend to your favorable consideration a proposition which will be submitted to you, for authority to refund the duties and cancel the bonds thus received. The provinces of Canada and New Brunswick have also anticipated the full operations of the treaty, by legislative arrangements, respectively, to admit, free of duty, the products of the United States mentioned in the free list of the treaty; and an arrangement, similar to that regarding British fish, has been made for duties now chargeable on the products of those provinces enumerated in the same free list, and introduced therefrom into the United States; a proposition for refunding which will, in my judgement, be in like manner entitled to your favorable consideration.

There is difference of opinion between the United States and Great Britain, as to the boundary line of the Territory of Washington adjoining the British possessions on the Pacific, which has already led to difficulties on the part of the citizens and local authorities of the two governments. I recommend that provision be made for a commission to

be joined by one on the part of her Britannic Majesty, for the purpose of running and establishing the line in controversy. Certain stipulations of the third and fourth articles of the treaty concluded by the United States and Great Britain in 1846, regarding possessory rights of the Hudson's Bay Company, and property of the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company, have given rise to serious disputes, and it is important to all concerned, that summary means of settling them amicably should be devised. I have reason to believe that an arrangement can be made on just terms, for the extinguishment of the rights in question, embracing, also, the right of the Hudson's Bay Company to the navigation of the river Columbia; and I therefore suggest to your consideration, the expediency of making a contingent appropriation for that purpose.

France was the early and efficient ally of the United States in their struggle for independence. From that time to the present, with occasional slight interruptions, cordial relations of friendship have existed between the governments and the people of the two countries. The kindly sentiments, cherished alike by both nations, have led to extensive social and commercial intercourse, which I trust, will not be interrupted or checked by any casual event of an apparently unsatisfactory character. The French consul at San Francisco was, not long since, brought into the U. S. District Court at that place, by compulsory process, as a witness in favor of another foreign consul, in violation, as the French government conceives, of his privileges under our consular convention with France. There being nothing in the transaction which could imply any disrespect to France or its consul, such explanation has been made as I hope will be satisfactory. Subsequently, misunderstanding arose on the subject of the French government having, as it appeared, abruptly excluded the American Minister to Spain from passing through France, on his way from London to Madrid. But that government has unequivocally disavowed any design to deny the right of transit to the Minister of the United States; and, after explanations to this effect, he has resumed his journey, and actually returned through France to Spain. I herewith lay before Congress the correspondence on this subject between our envoy at Paris, and the Minister of Foreign Relations of the French Government.

The position of our affairs with Spain remains as at the close of your last session. Internal agitation, assuming very nearly the character of political revolution, has recently convulsed that country. The late ministers were violently expelled from power, and men, of very different views in relation to its internal affairs, have succeeded. Since this change, there has been no propitious opportunity to resume, and press on, negotiations for the adjustment of serious questions of difficulty between the Spanish Government and the U. States. There is reason to believe that our minister will find the present government more favorably inclined than the preceding to comply with our just demands, and to make suitable arrangements for restoring harmony and preserving peace between the two countries.

Negotiations are pending with Denmark to discontinue the practice of levying tolls on our vessels and their cargoes passing through the Sound. I do not doubt that we can claim exemption therefrom as a matter of right. It is admitted on all hands, that this exaction is sanctioned, not by the general principles of the law of nations, but by special conventions, which most of the commercial nations have entered into with Denmark. The fifth article of our treaty of 1826 with Denmark provides, that there shall not be paid, on the vessels of the U. States and their cargoes when passing through the Sound, higher duties than those of the most favored nations. This may be regarded as an implied agreement to submit to the tolls during the continuance of the treaty, and, consequently, may embarrass the assertion of our right to be released therefrom. There are also other provisions in the treaty which ought to be modified. It was to remain in force for ten years, and until one year after either party should give notice to the other of intention to terminate it. I deem it expedient that the contemplated notice should be given to the government of Denmark.

The naval expedition, despatched about two years since for the purpose of establishing relations with the empire of Japan, has been ably and skilfully conducted to a successful termination by the officer to whom it was entrusted. A treaty, opening certain of the ports of that populous country, has been negotiated; and in order to give full effect thereto, it only remains to exchange ratifications, and adopt requisite commercial regulations.

The treaty lately concluded between the U. States and Mexico settled some of our most embarrassing difficulties with that country, but numerous claims upon it for wrongs and injuries to our citizens remained unadjusted, and many new cases have been recently added to the former list of grievances. Our legation has been earnest in its endeavors to obtain, from the Mexican government, a favorable consideration of these claims, but hitherto without success. This failure is, probably, in some measure, to be ascribed to the disturbed condition of that country. It has been my anxious desire to maintain friendly relations with the Mexican republic, and to cause its rights and territories to be respected, not only by our citizens, but by foreigners, who have resorted to the U. States for the purpose of organizing hostile expeditions against some of the States of that Republic. The defenceless condition in which its frontiers have been left, has stimulated lawless adventurers to embark in these enterprises, and greatly increased the difficulty of enforcing our obligations of neutrality. Regarding it as my duty to fulfil, efficiently, these obligations, not only towards Mexico, but other foreign nations, I have exerted all the powers with which I am invested to defeat such criminal proceedings, and bring to punishment those who, by taking a part therein, violated our laws. The energy and activity of our civil and military authorities have frustrated the designs of those who meditated expeditions of this character, except in two instances.—One of these, composed of foreigners, was at first countenanced and aided by the Mexican government itself, it having been deceived as to their real object. The other, small in number, eluded the vigilance of the magistrates at San Francisco, and succeeded in reaching the Mexican territories; but the effective measures taken by this government compelled the abandonment of the undertaking.

The commission to establish the new line between the U. States and Mexico, according to the provisions of the treaty of the 30th of December last, has been organized, and the work is already commenced.

Our treaties with the Argentine Confederation, and with the Republics of Uruguay and Paraguay, secure to us the free navigation of the river La Plata, and some of its larger tributaries; but the same success has not attended our endeavors to open the Amazon. The reasons in favor of the free use of that river, I had occasion to present fully, in a former message; and, considering the cordial relations which have long existed between this government and Brazil, it may be expected that pending negotiations will, eventually, reach a favorable result.

Convenient means of transit, between the several parts of a country, are not only desirable for the object of commercial and personal communication, but essential to its existence under one government. Separated as are the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the U. States by the whole breadth of the continent, still the inhabitants of each are closely bound together by community of origin and institutions, and by strong attachment to the Union. Hence the constant and increasing intercourse, and vast interchange of commercial productions, between these remote divisions of the Republic. At the present time, the most practical and only commodious routes for communication between them are by the way of the Isthmus of Central America. It is the duty of the government to secure these avenues against all danger of interruption.

In relation to Central America, perplexing questions existed between the U. States and Great Britain at the time of the cession of California. These, as well as questions which subsequently arose concerning inter-oceanic communication across the Isthmus, were, as it was supposed, adjusted by the treaty of April 19, 1850; but, unfortunately, they have been re-opened by serious misunderstanding as to the import of some of its provisions, a readjustment of which is now under consideration. Our minister at London has made strenuous efforts to accomplish this desirable object, but has not yet found it possible to bring the negotiations to a termination.

As incidental to these questions, I deem it proper to notice an occurrence which happened in Central America, near the close of the last session of Congress. So soon as the necessity was perceived of establishing inter-oceanic communications across the Isthmus, a company was organized, under authority of the State of Nicaragua, but composed, for the most part, of citizens of the U. States, for the purpose of opening such a transit way, by the river San Juan and Lake Nicaragua, which soon became an eligible and much used route in the transportation of our citizens and their property between the Atlantic and Pacific.—Meanwhile, and in anticipation of the completion and importance of this transit way, a number of adventurers had taken possession of the old Spanish port at the mouth of the river San Juan, in open defiance of the State or States of Central America, which, upon their becoming independent, had rightfully succeeded to the local sovereignty and jurisdiction of Spain. These adventurers undertook to change the name of the place from San Juan del Norte to Greytown, and, though at first pretending to act as the subjects of the fictitious sovereign of the Mosquito Indians, they subsequently repudiated the control of any power whatever, assumed to adopt a distinct political organization, and declared themselves an independent sovereign State. If, at some time, a faint hope was entertained that they might become a stable and respectable community, that hope soon vanished.—They proceeded to assert unfounded claims to civil jurisdiction over Punta Arenas, a position on the opposite side of the river San Juan, which was in possession, under a title wholly independent of them, of citizens of the U. States, interested in the Nicaragua Transit Company, and which was indispensably necessary to the prosperous operation of that route across the Isthmus. The company resisted their groundless claims; whereupon they proceeded to destroy some of its buildings, and attempted violently to dispossess it.

At a later period they organized a strong force for the purpose of demolishing the establishment at Punta Arenas, but this mischievous design was defeated by the interposition of one of our ships of war, at that time in the harbor of San Juan. Subsequently to this, in May last, a body of men from Greytown crossed over to Punta Arenas, arrogating authority to arrest, on the charge of murder, a captain of one of the steamboats of the Transit Company. Being well aware that the claim to exercise jurisdiction there would be resisted then, as it had been on previous occasions, they went prepared to assert it by force of arms. Our minister to Central America happened to be present on that occasion. Believing that the captain of the steamboat was innocent, for he witnessed the transaction on which the charge was founded, and believing, also, that the intruding party, having no jurisdiction over the place where they proposed to make the arrest, would encounter desperate resistance if they persisted in their purpose, he interposed, effectually, to prevent violence and bloodshed. The American minister afterwards visited Greytown, and whilst he was there, a mob, including certain of the so called public functionaries of the place, surrounded the house in which he was, avowing that they had come to arrest him, by order of some person exercising the chief authority. While parleying with them he was wounded by a missile from the crowd. A boat, dispatched from the American steamer "Northern Light" to release him from the perilous position in which he was understood to be, was fired into by the town guard, and compelled to return. These incidents, together with the known character of the population of Greytown, and their excited state, induced just apprehensions that the lives and property of our citizens at Punta Arenas would be in imminent danger after the departure of the steamer, with her passengers, for New York, unless a guard was left for their protection. For this purpose, and in order to ensure the safety of passengers and property passing over the route, a temporary force was organized, at considerable expense to the U. States, for which provision was made at the last session of Congress.

This pretended community—a heterogeneous assemblage, gathered from various countries, and composed for the most part of blacks and persons of mixed blood—had previously given other indications of mischievous and dangerous propensities. Early in the same month, property was clandestinely abstracted from the depot of the Transit Company and taken to Greytown. The plunderers obtained shelter there, and their pursuers were driven back by the people, who not only protected the wrongdoers and shared the plunder, but treated with rudeness and violence those who sought to recover their property.

Such, in substance, are the facts submitted to my consideration, and proved by trustworthy evidence. I could not doubt that the case demanded the interposition of this Government. Justice required that reparation should be made for so many and such gross wrongs, and that a course of insolence and plunder, tending directly to the insecurity of the lives of numerous travellers, and of the rich treasure belonging to our citizens, passing over this transit way, should be peremptorily arrested. Whatever it might be in other respects, the community in question, in power to do mischief, was not despicable. It was well provided with ordnance, small arms and ammunition, and might easily seize on the unarmed boats, freighted with millions of property, which passed almost daily within its reach. It did not profess to belong to any regular government, and had, in fact, no recognised dependence on or connexion with any one to which the United States or their injured citizens might apply for redress, or which could be held responsible in any way for the outrages committed. Not standing before the world in the attitude of an organized political society, being neither competent to exercise the rights nor to discharge the obligations of a government, it was in fact a marauding establishment, too dangerous to be disregarded, and too guilty to pass unpunished, and yet incapable of being treated in any other way than as a piratical resort of outlaws, or a camp of savages, depredating on emigrant trains or caravans and the frontier settlement of civilized States.

Seasonable notice was given to the people of Greytown that this Government required them to repair their injuries they had done to our citizens, and to make suitable apology for their insult of our Minister, and that a ship-of-war would be despatched thither to enforce compliance with these demands. But the notice passed unheeded. Thereupon a commander of the navy, in charge of the sloop-of-war "Cyane." was ordered to repeat the demands, and to insist upon the compliance therewith. Finding that neither a populace, nor those assuming to have authority over them, manifested any disposition to make the required reparation, or even to offer excuse for their conduct, he warned them, by a public proclamation, that if they did not give satisfaction within a time specified, he would bombard the town. By this procedure he afforded them opportunity to provide for their personal safety. To those also who desired to avoid loss of property in the punishment about to be inflicted on the offending town, he furnished the means of removing their effects by the boats, of his own ship, and of a steamer, which he procured and tendered to them for that purpose. At length, perceiving no disposition on the part of the town to comply with his requisitions, appealed to the commander of her Britanic Majesty's schooner "Bermuda," who was seen to have intercourse, and apparently much influence, with the leaders among them, to interpose and persuade them to take some course calculated to save the necessity of resorting to the extreme measure indicated in his proclamation; but that officer, instead of acceding to the request, did nothing more than to protest against the contemplated bombardment. No steps of any sort were taken by the people to give the satisfaction required. No individuals, if any there were, who regarded themselves as not responsible for the misconduct of the community, adopted any means to separate themselves from the fate of the guilty. The several charges on which the demands for redress were founded had been publicly known to all for some time, and were again announced to them. They did not deny any of these charges; they offered no explanation—nothing in extenuation of their conduct; but contumaciously refused to hold any intercourse with the commander of the "Cyane." By their obstinate silence they seemed rather desirous to provoke chastisement than to escape it. There is ample reason to believe that this conduct of wanton defiance on their part is imputable chiefly to the delusive idea that the American Government would be deterred from punishing them through fear of displeasing a formidable foreign Power, which they presumed to think looked with complacency upon their aggressive and insulting deportment towards the United States. The "Cyane" at length fired upon the town. Before much injury had been done, the fire was twice suspended, in order to afford opportunity for an arrangement, but this was declined. Most of the buildings of the place, of little value generally, were, in the sequel, destroyed, but, owing to the considerate precautions taken by our naval commander, there was no destruction of life.

When the "Cyane" was ordered to Central America, it was confidently hoped and expected that no occasion would arise for "a resort to violence and destruction of property and loss of life." Instructions to that effect were given to her commander; and no extreme act would have been requisite had not the people themselves, by their extraordinary conduct in the affair, frustrated all possible mild measures for obtaining satisfaction. A withdrawal from the place, the object of his visit entirely defeated, would, under the circumstances in which the commander of the Cyane found himself, have been absolute abandonment of all claim of our citizens for indemnification, and submissive acquiescence in national indignity. It would have encouraged in these lawless men a spirit of insolence and rapine most dangerous to the lives and property of our citizens at Punta Arenas, and probably emboldened them to grasp at the treasures and valuable merchandise continually passing over the Nicaragua route. It certainly would have been most satisfactory to me if the objects of the "Cyane's," mission could have been consummated without any act of public force; but the arrogant contumacy of the offenders rendered it impossible to avoid the alternative, either to break up their establishment, or to leave them impressed with the idea that they might persevere with impunity in a career of insolence and plunder.

This transaction has been the subject of complaint on the part of some foreign powers, and has been characterized with more of harshness than of justice. If comparisons were to be instituted, it would not be difficult to present repeated instances in the history of states, standing in the very front of modern civilization, where communities, far less offending and more defenceless than Greytown have been chastised with much greater severity, and where not cities only have been laid in ruins, but human life has been recklessly sacrificed, and the blood of the innocent made profusely to mingle with that of the guilty.

Passing from foreign to domestic affairs, your attention is naturally directed to the financial condition of the country, always a subject of general interest. For complete and exact information regarding the finances, and the various branches of the public service connected therewith, I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury; from which it will appear, that the amount of revenue during the last fiscal year, from all sources, was seventy-three millions five hundred and forty-nine thousand seven hundred and five dollars; and that the public expenditures for the same period, exclusive of payments on account of the public debt, amounted to fifty-one millions eighteen thousand two hundred and forty-nine dollars. During the same period, the payments made in redemption of the public debt, including interest and premium, amounted to twenty-four millions three hundred and thirty-six thousand three hundred and eighty dollars. To the sum total of the receipts of that year is to be added a balance remaining in the Treasury at the commencement thereof, amounting to twenty-one millions nine hundred and forty-two thousand eight hundred and ninety-two dollars; and at the close of the same year, a corresponding balance amounting to twenty millions one hundred and thirty-seven thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven dollars of receipts above expenditures, also remained in the Treasury.—Although in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, the receipts of the current fiscal year are not likely to equal in amount those of the last, yet they will undoubtedly exceed the amount of expenditures by at least fifteen millions of dollars. I shall, therefore, continue to direct that the surplus revenue be applied, so far as can be judiciously and economically done, to the reduction of the public debt, the amount of which, at the commencement of the last fiscal year, was sixty-seven millions three hundred and forty thousand six hundred and twenty-eight dollars; of which there had been paid on the twentieth day of November, 1854, the sum of twenty-two millions three hundred and sixty- five thousand one hundred and seventy-two dollars; leaving a balance of outstanding public debt of forty-four millions nine hundred and seventy-five thousand four hundred and fifty-six dollars, redeemable at different periods within fourteen years. There are also remnants of other government stocks, most of which are already due, and on which the interest has ceased, but which have not yet been presented for payment, amounting to two hundred and thirty-three thousand one hundred and seventy-nine dollars. This statement exhibits the fact, that the annual income of the Government greatly exceeds the amount of its public debt, which latter remains unpaid, only because the time of payment has not yet matured, and it cannot be discharged at once, except at the option of public creditors, who prefer to retain the securities of the United States; and the other fact, not less striking, that the annual revenue from all sources exceeds, by many millions of dollars, the amount needed for a prudent and economical administration of the Government.

The estimates presented to Congress from the different Executive Departments, at the last session, amounted to thirty-eight millions four hundred and six thousand five hundred and eighty-one dollars; and the appropriations made, to the sum of fifty-eight millions one hundred sixteen thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight dollars. Of this excess of appropriations over estimates however, more than twenty millions was applicable to extraordinary objects, having no reference to the usual expenditures. Among these objects was embraced ten millions to meet the third article of the treaty between the United States and Mexico; so that in fact, for objects of ordinary expenditure, the appropriations were limited to considerably less than forty millions of dollars. I therefore renew my recommendation for a reduction of the duties on imports. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury presents a series of tables, showing the operation of the revenue system for several successive years, and as the general principle of reduction of duties with a view to revenue and not protection may now be regarded as the settled policy of the country, I trust that little difficulty will be encountered in settling the details of a measure to that effect.

In connexion with this subject I recommend a change in the laws, which recent experience has shown to be essential to the protection of the Government. There is no express provision of law, requiring the records and papers of a public character, of the several officers of the Government, to be left in their offices for the use of their successors, nor any provision declaring it felony on their part to make false entries on the books, or return false accounts. In the absence of such express provision by law, the outgoing officers in many instances have claimed and exercised the right to take into their own possession important books and papers, on the ground that these were their private property, and have placed them beyond the reach of the government. Conduct of this character brought in several instances to the notice of the present Secretary of the Treasury, naturally awakened his suspicion, and resulted in the disclosure that at four ports, namely, Oswego, Toledo, Sandusky, and Milwaukie, the treasury had, by false entries, been defrauded, within the four years next preceeding March, 1853, of the sum of one hundred and ninety-eight thousand dollars. The great difficulty with which the detection of these frauds has been attended, in consequence of the abstraction of books and papers by the retiring officers, and the facility with which similar frauds in the public service may be perpetrated, render the necessity of new legal enactments, in the respects above referred to, quite obvious. For other material modifications of the revenue laws, which seem to me desirable, I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. That report, and the tables which accompany it, furnish ample proofs of the solid foundation on which the financial security of the country rests, and of the salutary influence of the independent treasury system upon commerce and all monetary operations.

The experience of the last year furnishes additional reasons, I regret to say, of a painful character, for the recommendation heretofore made, to provide for increasing the military force employed in the territory inhabited by the Indians. The settlers on the frontier have suffered much from the incursions of predatory bands, and large parties of emigrants to our Pacific possessions have been massacred with impunity. The recurrence of such scenes can only be prevented by teaching these wild tribes the power of and their responsibility to, the United States. From the garrisons of our frontier posts, it is only possible to detach troops in small bodies; and though these have on all occasions displayed a gallantry and a stern devotion to duty, which on a larger field would have commanded universal admiration, they have usually suffered severely in these conflicts with superior numbers, and have sometimes been entirely sacrificed. All the disposible force of the army is already employed on this service, and is known to be wholly inadequate to the protection which should be afforded. The public mind of the country has been recently shocked by savage attrocities committed upon defenceless emigrants and border settlements, and hardly less by the necessary destruction of valuable lives, where inadequate detachments of troops have undertaken to furnish the needed aid. Without increase of the military force, these scenes will be repeated, it is to be feared, on a larger scale, and with more disastrous consequences. Congress, I am sure, will perceive that the plainest duties and responsibilities of government are involved in this question, and I doubt not that prompt action may be confidently anticipated when delay must be attended by such fearful hazards.

The bill of the last session, providing for an increase of the pay of the rank and file of the army has had beneficial results, not only in facilitating enlistments, but in obvious improvement in the class of men who enter the service. I regret that corresponding consideration was not bestowed on the officers, who, in view of their character and services, and the expenses to which they are necessarily subject, receive at present what is, in my judgment, inadequate compensation.

The valuable services constantly rendered by the army, and its inestimable importance, as the nucleus around which the volunteer forces of the nation can promptly gather in the hour of danger, sufficiently attest the wisdom of maintaining a military peace establishment; but the theory of our system and the wise practice under it, require that any proposed augmention, in time of peace, be only commensurate with our extended limits and frontier relations. While scrupulously adhering to this principle, I find, in existing circumstances, a necessity for increase of our military force, and it is believed that four new regiments, two of infantry and two of mounted men, will be sufficient to meet the present exigency. If it were necessary carefully to weigh the cost in a case of such urgency, it would be shown that the additional expense would be comparatively light.

With the increase of the numercial force of the army should, I think, be combined certain measures of reform in its organic arrangement and administration. The present organization is the result of partial legislation often directed to special objects and interests, and the laws regulating rank and command, having been adopted many years ago from the British code, are not always applicable to our service. It is not surprising, therefore, that the system should be deficient in the symmetry and simplicity essential to the harmonious working of its several parts, and require a careful revision.

The present organization, by maintaining large staff corps or departments, separates many officers from that close connexion with troops, and those active duties in the field, which are deemed requisite to qualify them for the varied responsibilities of high command. Were the duties of the army staff mainly discharged by officers detached from their regiments, it is believed that the special service would be equally well performed, and the discipline and instruction of the army be improved. While due regard to the security of the rights of officers, and to the nice sense of honor which should be cultivated among them, would seem to exact compliance with the established rule of promotion in ordinary cases, still it can hardly be doubted that the range of promotion by selection, which is now practically confined to the grade of general officers, might be somewhat extended with benefit to the public service. Observance of the rule of seniority sometimes leads, especially in time of peace, to the promotion of officers who, after meritorious and even distinguished service, may have been rendered by age or infirmity incapable of performing active duty, and whose advancement, therefore, would tend to impair the efficiency of the army. Suitable provision for this class of officers, by the creation of a retired list, would remedy the evil, without wounding the just pride of men who, by past services, have established a claim to high consideration. In again commending this measure to the favorable consideration of Congress, I would suggest that the power of placing officers on the retired list be limited to one year. The practical operation of the measure would thus be tested, and if, after the lapse of years, there should be occasion to renew the provision, it can be reproduced with any improvements which experience may indicate. The present organization of the artillery into regiments is liable to obvious objections. The service of artillery is that of batteries, and an organization of batteries into a corps of artillery would be more consistent with the nature of their duties. A large part of the troops now called artillery are, and have been, on duty as infantry; the distinction between the two arms being merely nominal. This nominal artillery in our service is entirely disproportionate to the whole force, and greater than the wants of the country demand. I therefore commend the discontinuance of a distinction, which has no foundation in either the arms used or the character of the service expected to be performed.

In connection with the proposition for the increase of the army, I have presented these suggestions with regard to certain measures of reform, as the complement of a system, which would produce the happiest results from a given expenditure, and which I hope may attract the early attention, and be deemed worthy of the approval, of Congress.

The recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy, having reference to more ample provisions for the disicpline and general improvement in the character of seamen, and for the re-organizatton and gradual increase of the navy, I deem eminently worthy of your favorable consideration. The principles which have controlled our policy in relation to the permanent military force, by sea and land are sound, consistent with the theory of our system, and should by no means be disregarded. But, limiting the force to the objects particularly set forth in the preceding part of this message, we should not overlook the present magnitude and prospective extension of our commercial marine, nor fail to give due weight to the fact that, besides the two thousand miles of Atlantic seaboard, we have now a Pacific coast, stretching from Mexico to the British possessions in the north, teeming with wealth and enterprise, and demanding the constant presence of ships-of-war. The augmentation of the navy has not kept pace with the duties properly and profitably assigned to it in time of peace, and it is inadequate for the large field of its operations, not merely in the present, but still more in the progressively increased exigencies of the wealth and commerce of the United States.—I cordially approve of the proposed apprentice system for our national vessels, recommended by the Secretary of the Navy.

The occurrence, during the last few months, of marine disasters of the most tragic nature, involving great loss of human life, has produced intense emotions of sympathy and sorrow throughout the country. It may well be doubted whether all these calamitous events are wholly attributable to the necessary and inevitable dangers of the sea. The merchants, mariners, and ship-builders of the United States, are, it is true, unsurpassed in far-reaching enterprise, skill, intelligence and courage, by any others in the world. But, with the increasing amount of our commercial tonnage in the aggregate, and the larger size and improved equipment of the ships now constructed, a deficiency in the supply of reliable seamen begins to be very seriously felt. The inconvenience may, perhaps, be met, in part, by due regulation for the introduction, into our merchant ships, of indented apprentices; which, while it would afford useful and elligible occupation to numerous young men, would have a tendency to raise the character of seamen as a class. And it is deserving of serious reflection, whether it may not be desirable to revise the existing laws for the maintenance of discipline at sea, upon which the security of life and property on the ocean must to so great an extent depend. Although much attention has been given by Congress to the proper construction and arrangement of steam vessels and all passenger ships, still it is believed that the achievements of science and mechanical skill in this direction have not been exhausted. No good reason exists for the marked distinction, which appears upon our statutes between the laws for protecting life and property at sea, and those for protecting them on land. In most of the States severe penalties are provided to punish conductors of trains, engineers, and others employed in transportation of persons by railway, or by steamboats on rivers. Why should not the same principle be applied to acts of insubordination, cowardice, or other misconduct on the part of masters and mariners, producing injury or death to passengers on the high seas, beyond the jurisdiction of any of the States, and where such delinquencies can be reached only by the power of Congress?—The whole subject is earnestly commended to your consideration.

The report of the Postmaster General, to which you are referred for many interesting details in relation to this important and rapidly extending branch of the public service, shows that the expenditure of the year ending June 30, 1854, including one hundred and thirty-three thousand four hundred and eighty-three dollars of balance due to foreign offices, amounted to eight million seven hundred and ten thousand nine hundred and seven dollars. The gross receipts during the same period amounted to six million nine hundred and fifty-five thousand five hundred and eighty-six dollars; exhibiting an expenditure over income of one million seven hundred and fifty-five thousand three hundred and twenty-one dollars, and a diminution of deficiency, as compared with the last year, of three hundred and sixty-one thousand seven hundred and fifty-six dollars. The increase of the revenue of the department, for the year ending June 30, 1854, over the preceding year, was nine hundred and seventy thousand three hundred and ninety-nine dollars. No proportionate increase, however, can be anticipated for the current year, in consequence of the act of Congress of June 23, 1854, providing for increased compensation to all postmasters. From these statements it is apparent that the Post Office Department, instead of defraying its expenses, according to the design at the time of its creation, is now, and under existing laws must continue to be, to no small extent, a charge upon the general treasury. The cost of mail transportation, during the year ending June 30, 1854, exceeds the cost of the preceding year by four hundred and ninety-five thousand and seventy-four dollars. I again call your attention to the subject of mail transportation by ocean steamers, and commend the suggestions of the Postmaster General to your early attention.

During the last fiscal year eleven million seventy thousand nine hundred rnd thirty-five acres of the public lands have been surveyed, and eight million one hundred and ninety thousand and seventeen acres brought into market. The number of acres sold is seven million thirty-five thousand seven hundred and thirty-five, and the amount received therefor nine million two hundred and eighty-five thousand five hundred and thirty-three dollars. The aggregate amount of lands, sold, located under military scrip and land warrants, selected as swamp lands by States, and by locating under grants for roads, is upwards of twenty-three millions of acres. The increase of lands sold, over the previous year, is about six millions of acres; and the sales during the two first quarters of the current year present the extraordinary result of five and a half millions sold, exceeding by nearly four millions of acres the sales of the corresponding quarters of the last year, thus increasing to an extent unparalleled during any like period in our past history the amount of revenue provided from this source for the Federal Treasury.

The commendable policy of the government, in relation to setting apart public domain for those who have served their country in time of war, is illustrated by the fact, that since 1790 no less than thirty millions of acres have been applied to this object.

The suggestions, which I submitted in my annual message of last year, in reference to grants of land in aid of the construction of railways, were less full and explicit than the magnitude of the subject and subsequent developments would seem to render proper and desirable. Of the soundness of the principle then asserted with regard to the limitation of the power of Congress, I entertain no doubt; but in its application it is not enough

that the value of land in a particular locality may be enhanced; that, in fact, a larger amount of money may probably be received, in a given time, for alternate sections, than could have been realized for all the sections, without the impulse or influence of the proposed improvements. A prudent proprietor looks beyond limited sections of his domain, beyond present results, to the ultimate effect which a particular line of policy is likely to produce upon all his possessions and interests. The government, which is trustee, in this matter, for the people of the States, is bound to take the same wise and comprehensive view. Prior to and during the last session of Congress, upwards of thirty millions of acres of land were withdrawn from public sale with a view to applications for grants of this character pending before Congress. A careful review of the whole subject led me to direct that all such orders be abrogated, and the lands restored to market, and instructions were immediately given to that effect. The applications at the last session contemplated the construction of more than five thousand miles of road, and grants to the amount of nearly twenty millions of acres of the public domain. Even admitting the right on the part of Congress to be unquestionable, is it quite clear that the proposed grants would be productive of good, and not evil? The different projects are confined, for the present, to eleven States of the Union, and one Territory. The reasons assigned for the grants, shows that it is proposed to put the works speedily in process of construction.—When we reflect that since the commencement of the construction of railways in the United States, stimulated as they have been by the large dividends realized from the earlier works over the great thoroughfares, and between the most important points of commerce and population, encouraged by State legislation, and pressed forward by the amazing energy of private enterprise, only seventeen thousand miles have been completed in all the States in a quarter of a century:—when we see the crippled condition of many works commenced and prosecuted upon what were deemed to be sound principles, and safe calculations;—when we contemplate the enormous absorption of capital withdrawn from the ordinary channels of business, the extravagant rates of interest at this moment paid to continue operations, the bankrupcies, not merely in money, but in character, and the inevitable effect upon finances generally;—can it be doubted that the tendency is to run to excess in this matter? Is it wise to augment this excess by encouraging hopes of sudden wealth expected to flow from magnificent schemes depended upon by the action of Congress? Does the spirit, which has produced such results, need to be stimulated or checked? Is it not the better rule to leave all these works to private enterprise, regulated, and, when expedient, aided, by the co-operation of States? If constructed by private capital, the stimulent and the check go together, and furnish a salutary restraint against speculative schemes and extravagance. But it is manifest that, with the most effective guards, there is danger of going too fast and too far.

We may well pause before a proposition contemplating a simultaneous movement for the construction of railroads, which, in extent, will equal, exclusive of the Pacific road and all its branches, nearly one-third of the entire length of such works, now completed, in the United States, and which cannot cost, with equipments, less than one hundred and fifty millions of dollars. The dangers likely to result from combinations of interests of this character can hardly be estimated. But, independently of these considerations, where is the accurate knowledge, the comprehensive intelligence, which shall discriminate between the relative claims of these twenty-eight proposed roads, in eleven States and one Territory? Where will you begin, and where end? If to enable these companies to execute their proposed works, it is necessary that the aid of the general government be primarily given, the policy will present a problem so comprehensive in its bearings, and so important to our political and social well-being, as to claim, in anticipation, the severest analysis. Entertaining these views, I recur with satisfaction to the experience and action of the last session of Congress, as furnishing assurance that the subject will not fail to elicit a careful re-examination and rigid scrutiny.

It was my intention to present, on this occasion, some suggestions regarding internal improvements by the general government, which want of time at the close of last session prevented my submitting on the return to the House of Representatives, with objections, the bill entitled, "an act making appropriations for the repair, preservation and completion of certain public works heretofore commenced under authority of law;" but the space in this communication already occupied with other matter of immediate public exigency constrains me to reserve that subject for a special message, which will be transmitted to the two houses of Congress at an early day.

The judicial establishment of the United States requires modification, and certain reforms in the manner of conducting the legal business of the government are also much needed; but as I have addressed you on both of these subjects at length before, I have only to call your attention to suggestions then made.

My former recommendation, in relation to suitable provision for various objects of deep interest to the inhabitants of the District of Columbia, are renewed. Many of these objects partake largely of a national character, and are important, independent of their relation to the prosperity of the only considerable organized community in the Union entirely unrepresented in Congress.

I have thus presented suggestions on such subjects as appear to me to be of particular interest or importance, and therefore most worthy of consideration during the short remaining period allotted to the labors of the present Congress.

Our forefathers of the thirteen United Colonies, in acquiring their independence, and in founding this Republic of the United States of America, have devolved upon us, their descendants, the greatest and the most noble trust ever committed to the hands of man, imposing upon all, and especially such as the public will may have invested, for the time being, with political functions, the most sacred obligations. We have to maintain inviolate the great doctrine of the inherent right of popular self-government; to reconcile the largest liberty of the individual citizen with complete security of the public order; to render cheerful obedience to the laws of the land, to unite in enforcing their execution, and to frown indignantly on all combinations to resist them; to harmonize a sincere and ardent devotion to the institutions of religious faith with the most universal religious toleration; to preserve the rights of all by causing each to respect those of the other; to carry forward every social improvement to the uttermost limit of human perfectibility, by the free action of mind upon mind, not by the obtrusive intervention of misapplied force; to uphold the integrity and guard limitations of our organic law; to preserve sacred from all touch of usurpation, as the very palladium of our political salvation, the reserved powers of the several States and of the people; to cherish, with loyal fealty, and devoted affection, this Union, as the only sure foundation on which the hopes of civil liberty rest; to administer government with vigilent integrity and rigid economy; to cultivate peace and friendship with foreign nations, and to demand and exact equal justice from all, but to do wrong to none; to eschew intermeddling with the national policy and the domestic repose of other governments, and to repel it from our own; never to shrink from war when the rights and the honor of the country call us to arms, but to cultivate in preference the arts of peace, seek enlargement of the rights of neutrality, and elevate and liberalize the intercourse of nations; and by such just and honorable means, and such only, whilst exalting the condition of the Republic, to assure to it the legitimate influence and the benign authority of a great example amongst all the powers of Christendom.

Under the solemnity of these convictions, the blessing of Almighty God is earnestly invoked to attend upon your deliberations, and upon all the counsels and acts of the government, to the end that, with common zeal and common efforts, we may, in humble submission to the Divine will, co-operate for the promotion of the Supreme good of these United States.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Washington, December 4, 1854.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, December 14, 1854.

☞ We publish this week the Message of President Pierce, to the exclusion of almost every thing else. It is a highly interesting paper, and will be eagerly sought after and read by all classes. No room for comments.

Fire in Burnsville.

We regret to learn that the Hotel in the town of Burnsville belonging to Messrs. Broyles & Reynolds, was totally destroyed by fire, with all its furniture, and much valuable personal property belonging to boarders, on Tuesday night the 5th instant. The loss of the proprietors is estimated at $4000. No insurance.

Fine Hogs.

Dr. John C. McDowell, of John's River, Burke county, killed some hogs of his own raising, a few days since, which are hard to beat. The best of them weighed, nett, as follows: 469 1-2, 378 1-2, 363. They were less than two years old. We like to notice these things. They furnish some evidence of what our farmers could do, with proper effort.

Masonic.

Asheville Chapter and Mt. Hermon Lodge will celebrate the Festival of St. John the Evangelist, Wednesday the 27th instant.—The Companions and Brethren are *all* requested to assemble early in the forenoon at the Masonic Hall. An invitation is extended to the members of Reems' Creek Lodge to be present and join in the celebration. There will be a procession, and an address is expected from Companion E. W. Chanceaulme.

Fire in Columbia, S. C.

We have the particulars of a very destructive fire at Columbia, on the 7th instant. It originated in a grocery store on Main street, half a square below the Court House. The wind being strong the flames spread with great rapidity, until the entire block, with the exception of two small frames at the south west corner, was consumed.

On the west side, among the buildings destroyed were Miott's Drug Store, Spigener's Grocery, Peckham's Gunsmith store, the Exchange Coffee House, Crawford's Clothing store, Carolina Hall, Squirer's and Bowers' Furniture stores.

On the north side a number of offices were burnt, as also Combs & Co.'s Express office, the "Carolinian" printing office, and Boatwright and Co's Coach Factory.

R. W. Gibbes & Co., proprietors of the South Carolinian and Palmetto State Banner, lose about $40,000 by the destruction of their large Newspaper and Job Printing Office, which was uninsured.

A gentleman had just opened a fine collection of paintings at the Carolina Hall, valued at from $5,000 to $6,000, which were entirely consumed.

Official Vote for Governor.

The official vote for Governor of North Carolina, at the last election, as ascertained by the joint committee and announced in the House of Commons in the presence of the members of both Houses, on Saturday last, is as follows:

For Thomas Bragg,	48,805
For Alfred Dockery,	46,644
Mr. Bragg's maj.	2,061

Godey's Lady's Book.

Godey, for January, 1855, is on our table, and a beauty it is, too. Now's the time to subscribe. See terms below.

One copy, one year,	$3
Two copies, one year,	5
Five copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club,	10
Eight copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club,	15
Eleven copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club,	20

Godey's Lady's Book and Arthur's Home Magazine will both be sent one year for $3,50.

L. A. GODEY,

No. 113, Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

☞ Thomas Ruffin, Jr. Esq., of Rockingham, was on Wednesday last elected by the two Houses of the General Assembly, Solicitor for the 4th Judicial Circuit. Mr. Ruffin is a rising member of the profession, and during his brief period of service in the office, (by appointment of the Court) he has added to his reputation. He will make a faithful and efficient prosecuting officer.

☞ We learn from the Milton Spectator of Wednesday that a large drove of pork had just been sold in that town, at $7 per hundred, neat.

☞ Hon. Henry A. Wise has been nominated for Governor of Virginia—E. N. McComas for Lieutenant Governor, and W. P. Bocock for Attorney General, by the State Democratic Convention.

☞ Recruiting for the British Army is going on faster than usual in England, but much too slow for the exigencies of the war. A private letter from Dublin, says that the British government are making preparations to ballot for soldiers in that city and throughout the provincial towns.

Signs of Improvement.

The whig members of the Legislature, (says the Standard,) voted for Messrs Badger and Barringer for senators. Mr. Badger is a Nebraska man, and Mr. Barringer is understood to be for Nebraska and Cuba. "The union of the South for the sake of the south" is making progress. These are cheering signs. One voice, one determination, one front in the south and by the south would save the Union.

Also, Mr. Barringer voted for John Kerr for senator, which might be considered an endorsement of that gentleman's course and opinions.

☞ A mine of block tin is said to have been discovered in Upshur county, Virginia, the ore of which yields eighty per cent. pure metal.

☞ It is estimated that over 7,000 lives have been lost by shipwrecks during the last 18 months.

☞ At the Portsmouth (Va.) Navy Yard, 1,400 men are now busily at work.

☞ About sixty clergymen are members of the Legislature of Massachusetts.

California Matters.

A duel was fought on the 8th of November, between Colonel J. D. Woodlief and Achilles Kewen, about ten miles from Oakland. About one hundred persons were assembled as spectators of the encounter. The parties fought with Mississippi rifles, at forty paces—placed back to back, to wheel and fire. At the first discharge Colonel Woodlief fell, shot through the heart, and died instantaneously. He was shot through and through, and was dead almost as soon as he touched the earth. Mr. Kewen was unhurt.

Colonel Hays, surveyor general of California, is seriously ill.

The overland emigrants recently arrived here report serious encounters with the Indians.

Colonel Fay, the mail agent, is making important arrangements to facilitate the postal service in the southern part of California.

The news from the mines continues favorable. Business was very active, at improving prices.

Later advices from Australia represent business dull there, and the yield of the mines declining.

Admiral Despoints has dispatched the French brig-of-war Obligado to Guaymas, San Blas, and Acapulco. It was said the object was to prosecute an inquiry concerning the death of Count Boulbon.

The citizens of Carson Valley are urging the annexation of that place to California.

GEN. CASS A CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY.—The Detroit Times, noticing a statement of a Washington paper to the effect that Gen. Cass had given up all ideas of the Presidency, says:

"The assumption that Gen. Cass had laid aside all aspirations for the Presidency is entirely gratuitous on the part of our Washington cotemporary. Here at home his friends protest against thus coldly despatching him with a single stroke of the pen, and will, by his consent, bring his name forward in their own time. We say distinctly that Gen. Cass will be a candidate before the National Convention, and nothing is more calculated to sharpen that determination than just such paragraphs, as the above, and the occasional blows which he receives from a large portion of the Southern press."

A GREAT TRUTH.—The Philadelphia American says: "No Atlantic city can ever take a commanding position, if unprovided with a direct and easy access to the valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi, and the great lake countries on the North."

The coal beds of East Tennessee are beginning to excite attention and interest. They are located on the line of the Nashville and Chattanooga Rail Road. The coal is bituminous and of a soft texture.

The Legislature.

An animated and interesting debate took place in the Senate on Wednesday, on the Resolutions introduced by Mr. Graham the day before, in which Messrs. Clark, Graham, Eaton, Winslow, Biggs and Thomas of Haywood, participated. The second and third resolutions, it will be observed, were rejected. Mr. Speaker Winslow is, therefore, Acting Governor of the State, being Speaker of the Senate, as provided in the 19th section of the old Constitution. He will act as Governor until the inauguration of Mr. Bragg, on the 1st of next month. We were not so fortunate as to hear the debate, but we learn it was conducted with much ingenuity and ability on both sides.

We are compelled by the pressure on our columns, to omit the regular proceedings of Thursday. In the House, on that day, a number of memorials praying the passage of a law to prohibit the traffic in intoxicating liquors, were presented. They were referred. Mr. Caldwell, of Guilford, introduced a bill to establish the People's Bank, with a capital of four millions of dollars. Referred to the Committee on Banking, and ordered to be printed. And Mr. Shepherd introduced a bill to re-charter the Bank of the State of North Carolina, which was read and ordered to be printed.

In the Senate, on the same day, Mr. Fisher, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported a Resolution directing the Treasurer to pay over to the North Carolina Rail Road Company, the balance of the State's subscription. Read three times and ordered to be engrossed. Mr. Fennell introduced a bill to re-charter the Bank of Cape Fear; passed first reading, and ordered to be printed and referred.

A Resolution, introducted by Mr. Hoke, to request the opinion of the Supreme Court as to the true construction of the Constitution in relation to the Speaker of the Senate acting as Governor of the State, was, after some debate, laid upon the table.

The special order of the day in the Senate, being Mr. Graham's bill concerning a Convention, was postponed till Monday next.—*Raleigh Standard, 8th inst.*

United States Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5. In the Senate, today Mr. Bright was elected president, pro tem.

In the House of Representatives the standing committees were announced and are the same as at the last session, except in such committees as there were vacancies to be filled.

Mr. Phillips offered a resolution instructing the committee of Ways and Means to bring in a bill reducing the duty on railroad iron or allow an extended credit on the same.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, moved to lay the bill on the table. The motion was lost, and the resolution was then adopted by a vote of —ayes 97, noes 71.

No other business of importance was transacted.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1854.

SENATE. Mr. Adams introduced a bill establishing a uniform rule of naturalization, and repealing all laws relative thereto now in force. After the transaction of some other business of minor importaece, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE. Mr. Soller's resolution calling for information relative to the meeting of American Ministers at Ostend was taken up. A motion to lay it on the table was negatived, ayes 72, noes 90. On motion, the House considered the vote refusing to commit the resolution to the committee on foreign affairs. The House then adjourned.

THE PRESIDENCY.—The prospects, it is said, are that the Hon. Kenneth Rayner, of North Carolina, will be the Know-Nothing candidate for the Presidency. He figured largely at Cincinnati. A Know-Nothing paper has been established in New York to advocate the claims of Gen. Houston, who is also supported by the New York Sun as an independent candidate.—*Baltimore Sun.*

One hundred and one Chinamen died in San Francisco, during the month of September.

The Indianapolis papers state that a wagon load of the notes of the stock banks were returned one day last week upon the auditor of the State of Indiana.

ANOTHER POSTOFFICE ROBBERY.

New York, November 23.

A clerk in the postoffice, in this city, has been detected robbing the mails.

FOR THE NEWS.

WHEREAS, We have heard, with heartfelt sorrow, the afflictive dispensation which has fallen upon us and the immediate relatives and friends of the deceased, in the death of our esteemed and much beloved Companion, DR. T. C. LESTER; Therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of Companion Dr. T. C. Lester, such were his virtues, amiability and usefulness, and the great esteem in which he was universally held, this Chapter has experienced an irreparable loss, but at the same time, one to which, in humble submission to His will who alone doeth right, we would most meekly bow.

Resolved, That we most respectfully condole with the amiable and afflicted widow whom this dispensation has left desolate, and that we implore for her those consolations in this her deep sorrow, which our Heavenly Father alone can bestow.

Resolved, That as a suitable token of our esteem and love for our deceased Companion, the Jewels of this Chapter be clothed in mourning until our next regular convocation.

Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this Chapter, and a copy transmitted to the widow of the deceased, and also for publication to the papers of this village.

Done in open Chapter at a regular convocation, Monday evening, Dec. 11th, A. D., 1854, A. I. 2384.

M. M. GAINES, Sec'y.

Asheville, N. C.

☞ Spectator requested to copy.

ALL SORTS OF BLANKS & Blank Books for sale at the BOOK STORE.

November 30.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Department.

A man, by calling on us early, can be fitted out and out, from a shirt collar standing at an angle of 45 degrees, to a pair of high heeled socks. Call at once, and the thing shall be *did*.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 14, 1854—tf

446 Pair of Ladies, Misses

Boys and children's SHOES, well assorted, some very thick soles for winter, and at reasonable rates, at SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE'S.

December 14, 1854. tf

300 Pair of the very best make of men's Shoes, just added to the stock of

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 14, 1854. tf

SHAWLS, SHAWLS!

At prices ranging from 25 cents to $6. New, beautiful, and lower than last winter.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 14, 1854. tf

CARD.

MRS. LEICESTER CHAPMAN is desirous of obtaining a few Pupils in French and Music.—Further particulars on application.

Asheville, Nov. 30, 1854—tf

BOOK STORE.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public, that he has just opened a large assortment of

Books and Stationary,

consisting of a greater variety than has ever before been presented in Western Carolina. In addition to his stock of

School Books,

which comprises all the different series used in the various Schools and Academies in this section, he has an extensive variety of miscellaneous works, embracing most of the standard works in poetry and prose. Among the number are *GIFT BOOKS*, of various kinds, for Christmas and New Year, and some fine and pretty Ladies' Albums. He has also a large number of *VALENTINES* for young people—and for old bachellers and old maids, too, if they ever deal in the article. Also some very beautiful miniature oil and other paintings. His

Stationery

is of the finest quality, and is complete in its variety—all sorts of Paper, Pens, and Ink; Envelopes of every description—fine note paper for Ladies, &c., &c. He has seventeen different varieties of

Perfumery,

most exquisite odor; likewise a very superior quality of SOAP of all kinds. His stock of

Jewelry

is of unsurpassed beauty, challenging the admiration and eliciting the eulogiums of every beholder. It consists of Gold and Silver Watches, Watch Chains, Breastpins, Earrings, Finger Rings, Gold Pencils, &c. All are invited to call and examine his stock—particularly the ladies.

To gentlemen the subscriber would say, that he has the *very best* Cigars and Tobacco ever offered for sale in this market. Walking Canes, Razors, Strops and Brushes, Pocket Knives, Chessmen and boards, Backgammon boards, and an infinite number of other articles "too numerous to mention," will be found at the Book Store, under Temperance Hall, and one door below Patton & McKee's corner; all of which will be sold *very cheap*, and *only for cash*.

JOHN D. HYMAN.

November 30, 1854—3m

To Revolutionary or Other Pensioners.

The subscriber offers his services to the Pensioners in Western North Carolina, whose claims have heretofore been paid at Asheville, but are hereafter to be paid at the United States Agency at Morganton, to act as an Agent and Attorney in drawing and transmitting their Pensions, or any other business connected with these claims.

All business entrusted to the care of the subscriber shall receive early attention, and no effort shall be spared to give satisfaction. Blank powers will be furnished.

REFERENCE.—Messrs. Woodfins, Gaithers, Erwin, together with members of the Bar generally.

SYLVESTER A. BETTIS.

Morganton, Nov. 23, 1854.

NOTICE.

Application will be made to the present Legislature for an amendment of the Corporation Laws of the Town of Asheville.

POCKET-BOOK LOST.

The subscriber lost, on the road between Asheville and Franklin, N. C., on the 10th or 11th instant, an old looking Pocket-Book, containing about Sixty Dollars in money. The finder will be liberally rewarded on returning it to this Office.

G. W. JOBE.

November 23, 1854. tf

VALUABLE FARM For Sale.

I will sell at Waynesville, Haywood county, N. C., on the 25th day of December next, it being the Monday of Haywood county court, a

VALUABLE FARM ON PIGEON RIVER,

one mile from the State Road. The farm contains about **260** acres; of which about 130 are the best quality of

BOTTOMS,

equal to the very best on Pigeon river.

There can be found no property for sale west of the Blue Ridge more valuable than this. It is easily accessible,—near a fine mountain range, and in a fine, intelligent neighborhood. The lands produce wheat, corn, rye, oats, &c., equal to any lands in Western Carolina. They are 20 miles from Asheville and 10 miles from Waynesville, the county town of Haywood, and only a mile from the State road. They are sold under a decree of the Court of Equity.

—*TERMS.*—

One half at 12 months, the other at two years, with interest from date. Bond and security. Title retained until the purchase money is paid.

JOHN McDOWELL, Jr.,
Commissioner.

October 19, 1854. sdt

Notice.

Application will be made to the next Legislature to amend the charter of the Asheville and Greenville Plank Road Company.

October 19, 1854. tlm

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber wishes to inform his old customers and the public generally, that he has lately purchased another wool carding

Machine,

and now has two in operation at the same place on Reems' Creek, which greatly facilitates the business of carding. Come, then, every body, with your wool well washed, picked, and greased at the rate of 1 pound of grease to 20 pounds of wool, for this season of the year.

Rates as usual, 6 1-4 cents per pound for plain wool, and 8 cents for mixed, in cash or wool.—Prompt pay invariably.

Oct. 26, 1854. m3 J. S. WEAVER.

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON DENTIST,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Dr. Hilliard

Has returned to Asheville, after an unavoidable absence of some weeks, and is again ready to attend to all professional calls.

Asheville, 1854. tf

Dr. M. L. Neilson

Has returned home, and resumed the practice of Medicine, in its various branches. He can always be found either at his residence in the west end of town, or at his Office, on the public square, unless professionally engaged.

Asheville, September 22, 1853.

SMITH & McDOWELL,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

Ramsay's Piano Store,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Music and Musical Instruments

NUNNS & Co's Patent Diagonal Grand PIANOS; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Patent Suspension Bridge PIANOS; Chickerings, Travers' and other best maker's Pianos, at the FACTORY PRICES.

Columbia August 18, 1854—1y

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

J. W. PATTON,

Keeps always on hand a heavy stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Saddlery, Cutlery, Castings, Iron, Nails, &c.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

GOWER & SINGLETON,

Receiving, Forwarding & Commission MERCHANTS,

GREENVILLE, S. C.

February 2, 1854. 233—1y

A. W. BURTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

And Solicitor of the 7th Judicial Circuit,

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. CAROLINA.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy, McDowell, Caldwell, Watauga, Burke, Rutherford and Cleaveland. Also, in the Supreme Court at Morganton.

☞ Collections of all kinds, including Pension claims, attended to strictly.

Refers to the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of North Carolina.

April 6, 1854.

GAITHER & ERWIN,

WILL practice Law in the Superior and County Courts of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and Yancy; and in the Supreme Court at Morganton.

Collections attended to in all the counties composing the 7th Judicial Circuit. Address, B. S. Gaither, Morganton, N. C.; Marcus Erwin, Asheville, N. C.; or A. H. Gaither, Franklin, N. C.

March 30, 1854. tf

CLOTHS, cassimeres, fancy and black doe skins, kerseys, tweeds, and every article of goods for gentlemen's wear, just received.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

April 6.

Saddlery, of every description, and sole and upper Leather, may be had at low rates of SMITH & M'DOWELL.

April 7.

T. D. WINTER,

AGENT for the prosecution of claims, before the Departments for Bounty Lands, Pensions, Half-pay Pensions, and extra pay. Also, claims before Congress.

Refer to members of Congress, and Heads of Departments. Office 14th street, Washington, D. C.

March 30, 1854.

Z. B. Vance,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

August 25, 1853. 211

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

R. M. HENRY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods and Clothing,

131 MEETING STREET,

Charleston, S. C.

WM. D. RANKIN, } P. M. CRAIGMILES,
R. W. PULLIAM, } A. D. SMITH.

Sept. 29, '53.

Hardware

WE have the largest stock of Hardware and Cutlery that we have ever had. Give us a call ye blacksmiths, carpenters, waggoners, shoe-makers and farmers, we can supply you with almost any thing under this head.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

JOHN W. WILSON,

Fashionable Tailor,

BEGS leave to inform his old friends and the public, that he has again commenced business, and may be found at his new establishment, two doors south of the Cape Fear Bank, Main street. Work warranted.

Asheville, May 11, 1854. 1y

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

NOTICE.

Gentlemen desiring military promotion are notified that an election will shortly be ordered for the office of Brigadier General of the militia in the counties of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson and Haywood—the 19th Brigade—attached to the 10th Division.

R. M HENRY, Maj. Gen.

Head Quarters, Sulphur Springs, Nov. 28, 1854.

Hugh L. Tinley,
Of Knoxville, Tennessee,

HAVING had some years experience in the transportation of Goods through Tennessee and Alabama, and

John Herron,
Of Charleston, S. C.,

Who has an experience of 20 years in the commerce of Charleston, the last seven of the time spent in the Receiving and Forwarding Department of the South Carolina Rail Road Company, respectfully offer their services as

GENERAL AGENTS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

for the receiving and forwarding of all Goods, Wares, Merchandize and machinery through Charleston.

ALSO,

For the sale of all kinds of East Tennessee and Southern Produce, viz: Flour, corn, bacon, lard, tobacco, cotton, rice, wheat, oats, rye, feathers, butter, eggs, &c., &c.

We are not now, nor do we intend to be, during the continuance of our business, either directly or indirectly engaged in any speculations whatever, therefore intend to devote our PERSONAL attention to the very best interests of our customers, relying solely upon our energy and promptness to sustain us, and hoping by unremitting care and attention to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Office and Warehouse on Atlantic Wharf, three buildings east of Post Office and Custom House.

We beg leave to refer to the following gentlemen:

Rev. Thos. W. Atkin, Maj. M. M. Gaines, Asheville.
P. D Gates, 12 Broadway, New York.
Col. James Gadsden, Charleston.
John Caldwell, President of S. C. Rail Road.
Thos. Waring Auditor " " " "
John King, Agent " " " "
Hyatt, McBurney & Co., and J. S. & L. Bowie & Co., Charleston.

P. S.—Our House has been, and will continue to be, kept open during the prevalence of yellow fever. Any persons having Goods detained in Charleston, by any cause, can have them promptly forwarded by giving us orders and remitting the freights and charges due the vessels.

TINLEY & HERRON.
Charleston, Nov. 16, 1854. 1y

READY MADE CLOTHING.

A superb assortment, cheap as any body can sell, now opening at S. & McD'S.

Fall and Winter Goods.
W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Are now receiving and opening a fresh stock of

WINTER GOODS,

embracing a handsome lot of Ladies Dress Goods.

—ALSO,—

Hats, Caps, Shoes, Boots, Blacksmith Tools, Hoes, Axes, Chains, &c., Sugar, Coffee and Molasses.

They hope to be able hereafter to keep their stock of Goods full, and invite their customers and all transient visiters to give them a call.

They make no promise to sell cheaper than their neighbors, but will promise that their customers can say so for them.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has removed his establishment one door *south* of the Cape Fear Bank. He returns his thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and hopes as he is now *permanent*, and determined to vie with any establishment in the State, for FASHION and WORKMANSHIP, to continue to receive the patronage of his annual paying customers.

H. F. WOLSTENHOLME.
Asheville, Sept. 28, 1854. tf

FIRST IN TOWN!
SMITH & McDOWELL

HAVE just received and are now opening the heaviest and best assortment of Spring and Summer

GOODS,

they ever brought to this market, and one which for richness and variety cannot be surpassed in the South. They were bought for cash, and are offered at prices which cannot fail to please every customer. We do not deal in humbuggery, and when we say we can sell goods cheap, we mean what we say. We invite our old friends and customers, and the public generally, to call and look through our stock, and examine our prices,

April 6, 1854.

State of North Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1854.
Petition for Divorce.
James Wright.
vs.
Sarah Jane Wright.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant Sarah Jane Wright, is a non-resident of the State. It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Asheville News, for six successive weeks, notifying the said Sarah Jane Wright, to appear at the next Term of said Court to be held for the County of Buncombe at the Court House in Asheville, on the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1855, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to Plaintiff's petition, or the same will be set for hearing and judgment rendered according to the prayer of the Petitioner.

Witness, J. S. T. Baird, Clerk of said Court at office the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D., 1854. Issued the 7th day of November, A. D., 1854.

J. S. T. BAIRD, *Clk.*

Nov. 9, 1854. 6t.

State of North Carolina.

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, '54.
Petition for Divorce.
Elizabeth Vess.
vs.
John Vess.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant John Vess is a non-resident of the State. It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Asheville News, for six successive weeks, notifying the said John Vess to appear at the next term of said Court to be held for the County of Buncombe at the Court House in Asheville, on the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in March, '55. Then and there to plead, answer, or demur to Plaintiff's petition, or the same will be set for hearing and judgment rendered according to the prayer of the Petitioner.

Witness, J. S. T. Baird, Clerk of said Court at office, the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D., '54. Issued the 7th day of November, A. D. '54.

J. S. T. BAIRD, *Clk.*

Port Folios,

For sale at the BOOK STORE.
Nov. 30

DR. P. A. WILHITE,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

ANDERSON C. H., S. C.,

HAS just received, and will keep, constantly on hand, a very large and well selected stock of

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, French and American.

Also, Dealer in American, French and English

Chemicals, Drugs,

Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine

Tobacco and Cigars.

FANCY ARTICLES AND DYE-STUFFS.

—*ALSO*—

Fine Brandies and Wines,

Sold only for medical purposes.

Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded.

His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented.

☞ Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles' law office.

August 10, 1854

A NEW FIRM.

The undersigned have purchased of *Rosenthal & Co.* their entire stock of

Clothing,

and will continue the business at the old stand in Asheville, under the firm and style of

J. B. LOWENBERG & CO.

They have all the advantages possessed by the old firm in the matter of purchasing cheap goods, and promise that they will sell as low or lower than has ever been done in Asheville.

The public are invited to call and examine our stock and hear our prices.

Summer Clothing

Going off at cost and carriage, to make room for Fall and Winter Goods.

J. B. LOWENBERG & CO.
Asheville, Sept 14, 1854. tf

Mineralogy
AND
ASSAYING.

THE subscriber is prepared to devote special attention to the above branches, and the application of Chemical Analysis thereto. Persons interested in MINING are invited to consult him for information or instruction in regard to the most recent and valuable methods of conducting the same.

Assays of Gold, Silver, Lead, Copper and other Mineral Ores, executed with punctuality and dispatch.

Assay specimens of one or two ounces, with a remittance of $5 00 for each Assay may be sent to the subscriber by mail. Metallic Ores tested by the most speedy and accurate process at $2 00 for each specimen

The subscriber will also open an Academy of Mines at Murphey, on the second Tuesday in January, in which will be taught Chemical Analysis applied to mineralogy and assaying.

TERMS.—Twenty-Five Dollars per session of ten weeks. One half payable in advance. Persons wishing to become pupils will do well to address the subscriber immediately, as but a limited number of students can be received.

All post paid letters directed to the subscriber at Murphey, Cherokee county, N. C., will be punctually attended to.

WM. BEAL, A. M.
October 12, 1854—tf

SILK TISSUES AT COST.

A SUPERB lot of parti colored silk Tissues, of rare beauty and delicacy of design; are going out of the hands of the undersigned ranging from 50 cents per yard to 93 which is the wholesale price in market without addition of carriage.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to *Rosenthal & Co.* are requested to call immediately and settle with J. B. Lowenberg, who is fully authorized to close up the business. Attend to this without delay.

ROSENTHAL & CO.
Asheville, Sept. 14, 1854 tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the late Matthew R. Singleton, in this State, are requested to render an account of the same, duly attested, for the purpose of settlement; and those indebted to make payment to

MARTHA R. SINGLETON.
Executrix.

Hill Side, near Flat Rock, Henderson County, N. C. Sept. 21, 1854. 3w

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Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

BOOTS, shoes, saddlery, hardware, candies, raisins citron, currants, sugar, coffee, jewelry, iron, nails, leather, castings, and everything else you ever heard of as an article of merchandise. Be sure to call, at the old stand, and see our goods and hear our prices.

SMITH & McDOWELL.
Asheville, April 6, 1854.

Receiving and Forwarding

GOODS.

We will receive and forward Goods of all kinds at ten cents a package.

SMITH & McDOWELL.
Asheville, Oct. 7, '52.

For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, Wool Shawls, of a superior quality.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing.* Call and see at

W. D. RANKIN & Co's.

Oct. 20.

"YELLOW BANK TOBACCO."—We promised to have that fine chewing Tobacco above named in a few days, and now we tell you it is here. SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

SMITH & McDOWELL

Have a few of the finest bonnets ever seen in this market—ranging from $5 to $10.—Call and look at them, whether you buy or not. April 7.

FALL AND WINTER GDOOS.
James W. Patton,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

IS now receiving his Fall and Winter Goods—a very large assortment—decidedly better than any formerly offered by him in this market; to which he would respectfully invite the attention of his friends and customers and the public generally. His stock was selected with great care by himself in the cities of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and having been long in the business, he flatters himself he can suit the wants of the country.

His stock of Dry Goods is very complete, and

To the Ladies

He offers a handsome assortment of Dress silks, cashmere robes, mouse de laines, berage de laines, brocade and plain alpaccas, French, Scotch and English ginghams and prints; long and square shawls, of every size and color, cloth cloaks; ladies cloth for cloaks, trimmings for cloaks; dresses, sacques; bonnets, &c. French flannels of various colors, for sacques, &c. Silk, worsted and cotton hose; misses silk and cotton under garments. Kid, beaver; silk, woollen, and cotton gloves, &c.

To the Gentlemen

He offers broad cloths, cassimeres, vestings, &c., of various qualities, prices and colors. Ready made clothing, consisting of coats, over-coats, pants, vests, shirts, a fine assortment; fine silk hats; Kossuth, Magyar, and wool hats; silk and cotton plush, cloth and glazed caps

BOOTS and SHOES, a large assortment, not only for gentlemen, but for their wives, mothers, children and sweethearts.

Of Crockery and Medicine

he has a good stock, comprising all usually called for in this market, with many new articles just coming into use of the various patent medicines, of known reputation.

Groceries

Always on hand, at lowest market prices, such as sugar, white and brown; coffee, Java, Rio, &c.; black and green teas; pepper, spice, ginger, pickles, saleratus, soda, flour, cheese, &c., &c.

Of Hardware

a large assortment, consisting of razors, knives, knives and forks, chisels, scissors, braces and bitts, augers, gimblets, files, axes, drawing knives, cutting knives, locks of various kinds, blacksmiths tools, carpenters tools, shoemaker's tools, &c.

Saddles

And Saddlery, a large assortment, for men, women and boys.

With a variety of Goods not enumerated; all of which he offers on the most reasonable terms.—His business having increased, and his sales being large, he is enabled to sell on very small profits particularly for CASH Country produce will also be taken in exchange for goods, at the market price, such as wool, feathers, rags, beeswax tallow, flour, corn meal, bacon, lard, good linsey, beef hides, &c., &c.

Asheville, Oct. 13, 1853. tf

A NEW MAP
OF
NORTH CAROLINA.

The undersigned are preparing, and will publish as soon as the necessary Surveys, &c., can be obtained, a New, Large and Complete MAP OF NORTH CAROLINA, five feet by three, well engraved and finished in the best style.

It is admitted on all sides, that such a work is a great desideratum in our State, and it is in consequence of the frequent enquiries on this subject, that the undersigned have embarked in the enterprise.

The only attempted work of this kind is that of McRea published in 1733; and since then the Counties, Towns, Roads, and Postoffices have increased in number, and all our works of Internal Improvements, with small exceptions, been set on foot.

It is intended that the New Map, now proposed to be published, shall contain, accurately laid down, all the Natural Features of the State—the Inlets, Harbors, Sounds, Lakes, Rivers, Creeks, Mountains, &c.

Also, the public improvements and artificial divisions. The Railroads, Plank roads, Counties, County Towns, Post offices, Cities, Villages, Post-roads, and Canals, Colleges, Academies, &c., &c.

The Map will be ready by the summer of 1855

WILLIAM D. COOKE,
SAMUEL PEARCE.

TERMS.

In best Style, Gilt Rollers and First Impressions. $10 00
In Plain Style, Black Rollers, 6 00

Information from any source, and which may be of service in making the above work, will be thankfully received. All communications should be addressed to WM. D. COOKE.

Raleigh, August, 1864.

The ladies, by calling on Smith, Baird & Vance, cannot fail of being delighted, for a more handsome lot of dress goods, such as silk robes, silk and turkey red plaids, satin plaid printed berages, swiss muslins; plain, dotted & embroidered jaconets, cambrics, &c., can rarely be met with. April 7.

Saddlery.

Just received, a lot of handsome, well made SADDLES. Also—a variety of things, such as

Oak Tanned Sole Leaher, Calf Skins, Morocco Skins, Shoe Thread, Shoe Pegs, Awl Blades, Stirrups, Girhs, Circingles, Bridles, Halers, Martingales, Saddlebags, Carpebags, Buggy Harness, Boxes, &c.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.
Asheville, Oct. 27, '53.

SPRING STOCK, 1854.
SMITH BAIRD & VANCE.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

TAKE pleasure in stating to their friends and customers, and the public generally, that their Spring selection of

GOODS is in store, and that they are letting them off on very favorable terms. No expense or pains has been spared to enable them to offer as cheap goods, and as beautiful an assortment as any one can offer, in a word to enable them to cope successfully with the best. The goods of this firm were bought by an experienced buyer in New York Philadelphia and Charleston and if there is an advantage in a variety of markets, then their customers have it. Come and buy as the stock is uncommon heavy.

May 25th 1854.

For the Ladies, Especially

WE have silks, satins, ginghams, alpaccas, prints, plaids of every hue and color, muslins, mourning muslins, lawns of every color, barages, delains, silk tissues, veils, black, brown, green and blue love veils; shawls, a large and elegant assortment; worsted goods of every kind, worked collars, embroidered under sleeves, chemizetts; white and black laces, edgings, lace fringe, dress trimmings, linens, jackonnets, Victoria lawns. Bonnets—Belgrade, Lace, Straw and Bloomers. Flowers, wreaths, gloves, perfumery, &c. &c.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Carriage Making, Repairing and Blacksmithing.

TRIPLETT & SMITH,

HAVE formed a partnership for the purpose of Carriage making and repairing, in their numerous departments. All descriptions of vehicles made to order, and kept constantly on hand. They have the very best of workmen and materials, and their customers may rely on *good* and *fine* work of all kinds. They do not expect to succeed in business by clap trap and humbuggery, and will, as heretofore, turn off none but *first rate* work.

Repairing done with despatch.

Horse shoeing and blacksmithing executed in a superior manner.

Prices as low as any other establishment, North or South, and all work warranted.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,
JAMES SMITH.

Asheville, May 18, 1854.

N. B. A good wood workman, and a painter and trimmer, wanted immediately.

Look Here, Gentlemen.

WE again call on all persons indebted to us to come forward and make settlement. We are compelled to pay our own debts, and must make those indebted to us do the same. This notice is for ALL. We don't want to run you to cost, but must have cash. This is the last call.

SMITH & McDOWELL.
Asheville, Oct. 6, 1853.

B. J. SMITH, A. E. BAIRD, R. B. VANCE.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

The undersigned having formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the

Mercantile Business

in the town of Asheville, announce to the community, that they are now receiving and opening, at the store house formerly occupied by A. B. Chunn, Esq., opposite the court house, a splendid stock of

GOODS;

direct from the cities of New York and Charleston, made up of nearly every article, ornamental or useful, which the wants of the country demand; and they wish the people to bear in mind, that their Goods were bought for the sole use of the people, and that they make no idle boast when they say they will sell as cheap as any body, which they flatter themselves on being able to do, as their stock was bought for CASH Any and all kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods.

"Come one, come all, and give us a call."

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.
Asheville, April 7, 1853. tf

Hats and Caps.

WE now offer to the community as handsome a lot of hats and caps as has ever been offered in the market, consisting of Fanning's best moleskin, angola, cassimere, Mexican, Kossuth, Magyar, Jenny Lind, and excelsior wool hats; and child's velvet and gilt turbans, boys fine cloth caps, union cloth do., plush do., and mohair do., with other new and beautiful styles. Call and get cap'd.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.
October 27.

G. T. MASON,
Commission Merchant,

GREENVILLE, S. C.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform merchants and the public generally, that he has established himself in Greenville, S. C., and will carry on the

Receiving, Forwarding and General Commission Business,

and will hold himself ready to serve his friends, and all who may favor him with consignments or business, to the best of his skill and ability, and no effort on his part will be wanting to give satisfaction.

He will keep on hand a large supply of

Groceries, Hardware, &c.,

which will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for country produce.

All orders from the country for Goods will be promptly filled, at the lowest market prices.

G. T. MASON.
Greenville, S. C., Nov. 23, '53. 1y

UNIVERSITY OF NASHVILLE.
Medical Department.

The Fourth Annual Course of Lectures in this Institution will commence on Monday the 30th of October next, and continue till the first of the ensueing March.

ROBERT M. PORTER, M. D., General and Special Anatomy.

J. BERRIEN LINDSLEY, M. D., Chemistry and Pharmacy.

C. K. WINSTON, M. D., Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence.

A. H. BUCHANAN, M. D., Surgical and Pathological Anatomy.

THOMAS R. JENNINGS, M. D., Institutes of Medicine and Clinical medicine.

W. K. BOWLING, M. D., Theory and Practice of Medicine.

JOHN M. WATSON, M. D., Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.

PAUL F. EVE, M. D., Principles and Practice of Surgery.

WILLIAM T. BRIGGS, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The Anatomical rooms will be opened for students on the first Monday of October.

A full *Preliminary course* of Lectures, free to all students, will be given by the Professors, commencing also on the first Monday of October.

A Clinique has been established, in connection with the University, at which operations are performed and cases prescribed for and lectured upon in presence of the Class.

Arrangements have been made to accommodate all patients requiring surgical operations.

Amount of Fees for Lectures in the University is $105. Matriculating Fee, (paid once only,) $5; Practical Anatomy, $10; Graduating Fee $25.

Excellent Board can be obtained for $3 00 per week. Further information can be obtained by addressing the Dean.

J. B. LINDSLEY, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty, No. 33, College Street.
Nashville, Tenn., July, 1854.

WE always keep fine Tobacco and Segars. Call and see for yourself.

Oct. 20. SMITH & M'DOWELL.

$300 REWARD.

A Reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be paid for the apprehension and lodgement in any Jail of my Negro man

AMOS,

who ran away from me on the 8d of July, 1853.—Amos has straight hair, blue eyes, and is 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, and weighs about 150 or 160 pounds. He rode off a sorrel horse, ten or twelve years old, with scars on both shoulders caused by waits.

I have every reason to believe that AMOS is in Haywood county, N. C., or Spartanburg District, S. C. He was raised by a Mr. Lewis Diekey, adjoining Greenville and Spartanburg Districts, and was purchased by Capt. James Bond, at Newberry Court House, from John B. Archer of Spartanburg. Said boy is a first rate harness maker, and will no doubt attempt to pass as a white man. I will pay the above reward for the boy and horse.

W. G. NEEL.
Harrisburg P. O., Abbeville District, S. C.,
September 7, 1854.

Those Interested Will Read This Notice.

We are under the paessing necessity of saying to these indebted to us, that we must have money; and if payment is not made by the 1st of January next, we will be under the necessity of forcing collections.

RANKIN & PULLIAM.
Oct. 20, '53.

Lincoln Shirting.

The subscribers have on hand a large supply of this popular goods, which will be sold at Factory prices. They are the Agents for the sale of this article, and purchasers can buy of us at wholesale or Retail, on as good terms as it can be had of the manufacturers.

Call and examine it.

SMITH & McDOWELL.
Asheville, Dec. 16, 1852.

BURNSVILLE
HIGH SCHOOL.

REV. T. P. THOMAS, A. M., President, and Professor of Ancient Languages and Mathematics.

——— ———, Professor of Mental and Moral Sciences, Modern Languages and Belles Letters.

B. W. S. ALEXANDER, Principal of Female Department.

——— ———, Principal of Preparatory Department.

Col. J. W. McELROY and Lady, Steward and Stewardess of the Female Department.

The next Session of this Institution opens on the first Thursday in November next, at which time the two vacancies above will be filled and will continue for five months. The course of studies will be the same as heretofore, and as extensive and complete as at any of the colleges. Tuition will range from $5 to $15 per session, with a contingent fee of $1. There will be a greater number of studies comprehended under the head of the Preparatory Department than is usually the case. The history of this Institution (although not ancient) demonstrates the fact that those who are disposed to *learn* can progress as fast here as at any place in Western Carolina

The Trustees have an arrangement on hand by which they expect to secure the services of Rev. R. N. Price, to fill the vacant Professorship. To those acquainted with Mr. Thomas he needs no recommendation as a Teacher, having critically qualified himself to follow it for life, and being a graduate of one of the best Institutions in the South. He has been engaged in teaching heretofore, and has rendered universal satisfaction.

Mr. Alexander has been engaged in teaching in Tennessee from which place he brings testimonials of the highest character, both as to his scholarship and his *natural* qualifications as a teacher.

The Trustees intend shortly to erect a number of dormitories, suitable for study rooms, which will be furnished to students gratis.

Board can be had at the Hotels at $1 25 to $1 50 per week everything included.

The Trustees intend, as soon as practicable, to have the institution incorporated as a College, with a sufficient Endowment. The cheapness of this Institution, and the healthy situation, commend it to all in search of an Education.

By order of the Board.

M. P. PENLAND,
Pres. Board of Trustees.
JOHN B. WOODFIN, *Sec'y.*
Burnsville, Sept. 14, 1854. w6

Paints.

White Lead, black lead, red lead, Paris green, chrome green, chrome yellow, linseed oil, turpentine by the gallon, coach varnish and copal by the gallon, together with a general assortment of paints, drugs and medicines, at the house of

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.
Nov. 24, '53.

CALICO! CALICO!!

3500 YARDS, of English, French, and American CALICOES, of superior beauty and finish, ranging in prices from 8 to 25 cents per yard, together with a splendid lot of Barege de laines, solid bareges, challio delaines ginghams, tissues, dotted and white muslins, &c., are offered to the LADIES at very low figures, by their obedient servants,

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.
June 1st 1854.

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.
May 26, '53.

Fall and Winter GOODS.

JOSEPH B. LOWENBERG & CO.

HAVE just received a new and well selected stock of *CLOTHING*, suitable to the present and approaching season. Among their stock may be found

OVERCOATS, from common to the most superb article.

DRESS COATS, frock coats, business coats and sacks, in endless variety.

PANTS, a beautiful and desirable assortment.

VESTS, of every color, quality, style & price.

Boys' Clothing.

A rich, varied and elegant assortment.

Boots, shoes, collars, handkerchiefs, neck-ties, cravats, suspenders, &c. In a word, a complete outfit can be had, on terms so low that the purchaser cannot help being pleased.

When we say we can sell goods *low*, we mean just what we say; and invite our friends and customers and the public generally, to call and test the matter. Thankful for past favors, it shall be our object to merit a liberal patronage.

Call nearly opposite W. D. Rankin & Co's main street. October 19 1854. 6m.

The Great leading Articles of Trade!

THE undersigned have on hand and will constantly keep a large stock of the following articles to wit: Rio coffee, brown crushed and clarified sugars, salt by the sack or bushel, superfine Tennessee and Buncombe flour, iron, castings, nails, molasses, spun cotton, raw cotton pepper, spice, ginger, candles, candy, raisins, crackers, prunes, window glass, putty, hees, anvils, vices, bellows, heavy domestics, country jeans, linseys, strawcutters, scythes, cradles, scythe sneaths, &c., &c.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE

Something New!

BE IT KNOWN,

AND let it go forth upon the wings of the wind to every individual in the State of North Carolina, that

PULVERMACHER'S

HYDRO ELECTRIC-VOLTAIC CHAINS,

are the *only* truly *scientific* remedy by which all *NERVOUS DISEASES* can be *quickly* relieved and *permanently cured.*

Rheumatism, Periodical Nervous Headache, Painful and Swelled Joints, Uterine Pains, Dyspepsia, Paralysis, Sciatica, Pains between the Shoulders, Neuralgia of the Face, Indigestion, Flatulence, Palpitation of the Heart, General Debility, Asthma,

HISTORY.

The Hydro Electric-Voltaic Chains were first introduced in France three years since, by the far-celebrated French Professor Pulvermacher, as an entirely *new* and *novel* mode of applying Electro-magnetism in the *cure of Nervous Diseases*—and after being subjected to the most *thorough trial*, by the first medical men of that city, in every hospital they were pronounced to be the most *efficacious* of any remedial agent yet discovered, for the *rapid relief* and *permanent cure* of the above mentioned diseases and were also recommended to the favor of the French government, who granted a patent in the year 1849. During the years 1850 and '51 they were introduced into Austria, Germany, Belgium, and also patented in those countries, where they not only met with the sanction of almost every learned man of Europe but were brought into general use in every hospital on the Eastern continent, and the *beneficial results* produced in the cure of Nervous Diseases, found to be *astonishing* and *strange*. The Chains were first introduced in this country one year since, in the city of New York where their *fame* had already preceded them. They were at once submitted to a trial in the hospitals of that city, by the celebrated Professors Valentine Mott, Post, Van Buren, Carnochan who readily discovered that they certainly possessed *extraordinary* power in the treatment and cure of Nervous Diseases and at once advised their *general use* throughout this country, by publishing their opinions in a pamphlet which may be obtained (gratis) of any of the advertised agents in the state.

THE SALE AND DEMAND

has been *unparalleled* since their first introduction, and not *one person* can be found that has expressed himself dissatisfied with their use, and in no instance have they *failed* to perform what they claim to. They are so constructed, as to be worn next to the skin, upon the part diseased, and by simply moistening them with common vinegar, a constant current of *uninterrupted Electro-Magnetism is produced*, which supplies the *exhausted* Nervous System with that essential Fluid which is the source of so much pain and suffering.

IN FEMALE DISEASES

they are rapidly taking the place of all *Nostrums* taken into the stomach, for they neither *sicken* nor *disgust*, and can be used at all times with the most perfect safety. They are equally applicable to adults and children, and will last for years with no danger of getting out of repair, and can be sent by mail to any part of the United States.—Price of Chains $3 and $5, accompanied by a pamphlet of 36 pages, giving a *clear* and full account of the mode of use. The Chains may be seen on exhibition at the Crystal Palace, New York, where they attract great attention from the learned and scientific.

CAUTION TO LADIES.

Ladies who are *enciente* are requested not to use them for by so doing unpleasant results frequently follow.

The Electric Chains are for sale in all the principal cities in the United States. SMITH & McDOWELL, only Agents for Asheville N. C.,

JOSEPH STEINERT,
General Agent, 568 Broadway, N. Y.,
August 10, 1854.

BONHAM'S

Improved Garment Cutter.

THE subscribers having purchased the right of the State of North Carolina to this celebrated and important invention, offer for sale County Rights, on such terms as will enable the purchaser to make from three to five hundred dollars in a few weeks.

The great recommendations of *this* Patent are: cheapness, simplicity, and certainty. By this system, any one can in a few hours learn to cut any garment in a neat and fashionable manner.

We are now traveling in the State, and expect to visit nearly all the counties in the course of a few months, and will dispose of territory on liberal terms.

Any desired information, either in regard to the system, or the purchase of territory, may be had by addressing the Editor of this paper.

W. J. GARTRELL,
J. W. BEASLEY,
E. R. KIKER,
G. B. GILLESPIE, Agent.
Feb. 3, 1853. tf

Cancers Can Be Cured.

DR. CLOPTON

OFFERS his Professional Services to the afflicted in the Treatment of Cancers, Scrofula, tumors, ulcers, erysipelas, scald-head, white swellings, pain in the bones or joints, dyspepsia, diseases of the kidneys, syphilis, venerial affections, ring worm or tetter, rheumatism, gout, old sores.—From his success in the treatment of these diseases, he feels safe in saying he will turn none away until they are effectually cured, when their general health is not destroyed. He will not require anything until a cure is effected. His treatment is not in the least painful or *unpleasant*.—He will pay half price for *all young negroes afflicted with any of the above diseases.*

I will pay one hundred dollars for every case of Scrofula I fail to cure, when the general health is not destroyed.

Dalton, Ga., March 2 1854.

N. B.—Dalton is within a few hours drive of those celebrated watering places, Catoosa, Cohuttah, and Gordon Springs. Office one door below C. B. Wellborn's Store, Dalton, Georgia.

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This is to certify that I had a very painful cancer on my face that extended so far into my mouth that I could eat with no satisfaction, and after trying a great many painful remedies that only aggravated the disease, and made it grow worse, I called on Dr. Clopton of Dalton, Ga., who arrested the disease immediately and in a few weeks my cancer was entirely well. I would recommend all those afflicted with cancers, to delay no time, but place themselves under the treatment of Dr. Clopton, immediately and be cured.

MRS. LUCY HARALSON,
Whitfield County, Ga.

People fond of good eating, had better call on the undersigned, where they will find coffee, tea, brown and crushed sugar, molasses, candy, almonds, &c. "A hint to the wise."

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Candies, assorted, at SMITH & McDOWELL'S.
April 7.

An excellent assortment of hats, caps, shoes and boots, for gents and youths, may be found at the store of

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.
April 7.

HATS! HATS! Of every description, new Spring styles, at SMITH & McDOWELL'S.